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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1917 No. 9

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CHEMISTS CAN PAY FOR THE WAR

You are familiar with the saying of Mark Twain that "we talk a lot about the weather but nothing is done." Well, for years men have pointed out the great potential value of waste, but comparatively speaking nothing is done about it. But those of us who believe in cumulative effect and the advantage of reiteration continue to urge the prevention or the minimizing or the utilization of all waste products.

That such preaching results in so few converts is due to several things. First of all, daily experience shows that in most manufacturing you have to wait for a new generation before radical changes can be made and whole hearted support gained for new methods. Founders of enterprises have been known to turn a deaf ear to suggestions and improvements that have been the real factors in their sons' success at the old stand. Then many industries having large wastes are being managed by men who have reached that age in life when one naturally hesitates and even refuses to undertake something new. They have devoted a life to really learning a specialty and the industries for which their manufacturing waste is the raw material are entirely foreign and unfamiliar to them.

Some concerns are so prosperous in their regular activities that waste utilization fails to attract them. There was a case where a large user of fuel was offered service calculated to save 20% of his coal bill—prevent waste, in other words. He replied that meant only $100,000 since their coal cost $500,000 annually. Of course, that was some few years ago! Others feel that they have done pretty well with the handicap of waste in their processes, and have developed to the point where it really doesn't matter.

But all this is changing. It means more to-day than ever before to waste anything. Are any materials cheap? Transportation? Power? Labor? Is there anything but unheard of competition after war? The man who has the lowest costs will be in the strongest position and wastes are very costly.

Many manufacturers do not know they have wastes. They know men far better than they do materials, and it never occurs to them to find out the potential values in a dump heap or a sewer pipe. We recall a case where a manufacturer of mirrors using the silver process knew nothing of the conditions in which silver metal can exist. As a result he threw away as "mud" more than 95% of his precious metal. A chemist showed him how to save it and later how to convert it again into the very form in which he required it for his product.

Manufacturers get so into the habit of considering wastes a necessary evil that they are prone to doubt can be prevented. For instance, a concern was carrying on a washing operating that was the source of much loss of product. They had always done it that way but were shown how the method could be so changed as to result in a large annual saving. Most metal companies now

operate recovery plants, but many were very leisurely in coming to it.

To this day the lumbermen continue to allow sawdust to blind them notwithstanding the excellent research work that has been done on wood waste utilization.

Now we have a war on our hands. No one knows what it will cost in men and treasure, but we believe the treasure cost can be met by chemists through the utilization of waste. With the co-operation of industry the cheapest of raw materials wastes can be converted into new national wealth with added earning power for our resources.

It is the recovery of otherwise wasted potash from cement mill flue dust that is doing much to break the Hun monopoly in this raw material for fertilizers and glass making. Gasoline formerly wasted in casing-head and natural gas now contributes nearly 200,000,000 gallons annually to our supply of this power producing liquid. We are beginning to find out how to recover and use grease from sewage as well as from garbage.

Of what immense importance waste products frequently become! They are "by-products" then. The dye and pharmaceutical achievements have been well advertised, and there is at least one classic example where the waste product became of such importance that serious efforts have been made to change the process so that it would be yielded in increasing quantities. We refer to "T. N. T."

Trinitrotoluol is made from paramononitrotoluol—at one time the "by" or waste product in the manufacture of orthomononitrotoluol used as an intermediate in making dye from toluol, itself a by-product in making coke. Previous to 1904, great efforts were made to find uses for this paramononitrotoluol. Then the effort ceased and turned to devising ways to make more para. They were storing explosives; a way to use a waste had been found.

Clearly it is the patriotic and economical duty of our manufacturers to utilize American chemistry on their waste and other technical problems. Much has been done. Much more can be done, and of all times NOW is the time to get at it. Those who have wastes and refuse to utilize them should be prosecuted for criminal neglect.

UNCLE SAM'S CREDIT

The money value of the crops this year is estimated at $21,600,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture; the utilization of by-products in the coal-tar industry by manufacturing dyestuffs; the nitrates taken from the air; the new ships built; the expansion in the chemical industry; steel, coal, oil and other wealth-producing sources will yield as much more, giving the United States more than $40,000,000,000 annually. Even should the war cost $20,000,000,000 a year the debt could be paid off easily in ten years. Give the country twenty years and it would be no harder proposition than it is for any corporation or individual to meet ordinary business obligations.

Another way of looking at it is to consider the reserves of the National banks. Comptroller Williams says that if the entire $5,000,000,000 subscribed to the second loan were withdrawn from the banks at this time, the deposits would be $300,000,000 larger than they were in 1914. The United States is the richest country in the world, and when Germany forced this country into the war it rang its own deathknell.

The United States Steel Corporation, which is bearing a great share of the burden placed upon the industries of this country, will have $500,000,000 in its treasury at the end of the war, it is estimated by the statistical experts of the financial world. The Bethlehem Steel Company, according to Mr. Schwab, has $600,000,000 of business on its books. These figures are given to indicate the tremendous expansion of American industries under the war stimulus. Need anyone feel that he will come to want with the present demand for labor? Can anyone be a Bear on the future of America, outside of Wall Street where pessimism is merely the stock-in-trade of certain brokers, who are profiteers as much as the speculators in food or chemicals or coal.

The public has learned something of the stupendous resources of the country through the Liberty loans. They have learned in part what can be done by practicing thrift. They have found that the credit of the United States is ample to take care of any situation that may arise. As Lord Northcliffe said in a recent speech the money loaned to the Allies does not go abroad. It is spent in this country; it goes for supplies which are manufactured here; the demand for labor means that the industries are expanding so rapidly because of this call for food, ammunition and chemicals, that everyone is benefitting. Neutral countries are unable to obtain goods from Europe and they turn to the United States, and new wealth is being produced here daily, and we are growing richer and expanding in foreign trade as well as in domestic industries.

Bear raids in Wall Street do not affect the industries of the country. False reports in financial centers are ephemeral, but the money poured into the manufacturing of necessities continues to stimulate trade. If securities pledged for loans are thrown upon a falling market, there is naturally great depression, but there must be a buyer for every sale, and wise men with money are picking up these low-priced stocks. There never has been a depression without a recovery and when the margin-dealers and frightened investors have been wiped out, someone will hold their stocks and make more money, once again. The workers, the thrifty, the people at large are backing the Government and they know that the resources of the country will increase so long as that Government stands.

MORE TOLUOL NEEDED

The call of the Government for toluol needed in the manufacture of trinitrotoluol for the artillery on the French front is insistent. Each day's delay is said to mean the sacrifice of T. N. T. sufficient to make 150,000 three-inch shells. Gas companies are urged to equip their plants to strip the gas of its toluol, and Public Service Commissions and the public are called upon to expedite the movement.

BRITISH RESTRICT USE OF TAR OIL

The American Consul General at London cables to the Department of Commerce that the Minister of Munitions, as of November 1, takes possession of all tar oils produced from gas, coal tar, or coke oven tar of or exceeding 1,000 or producer tar or mond gas tar of any specific gravity. No future dealings permitted except under license; all authorized dealings shall be at prices not exceeding the following: Oil for benzol washing, 100s. per ton and for each degree by which crystallizing point is above 45° 1s. per ton shall be deducted from prices. Oil for use in Diesel engines. 87s. 6d. per ton and for other engines and furnaces as follows: Admiralty specification oil, 72s.; 75 per cent. creosote oil and 25 per cent. pitch, 61s. 6d.; 66 2/3 oil and 33 1/3 pitch, 58s.; half creosote oil and pitch, 51s.; 40 per cent. and less creosote oil and 60 per cent. pitch, 47s.

PREPARING TO USE GERMAN PATENTS

The records of the United States Patent Office show that during the years 1901-1916 the total number of patents issued was 564,223. Of this number 18,231 were issued to Germans, 2,141 to Austrians, 17 to Turks and 5 to Bulgarians. The number of patents affected by the Trading with the Enemy Act, not including those granted so far this year, figures for which are not available, is 20,414.

German chemical patents granted in the United States during 1900-1910 were distributed as follows: Alkalies and chlorines, 4; bleaching and disinfecting liquors, 12; chlorates, 1; carbides, 3; carbon dyes, 701; bleaching, 17; dyeing processes, 79; dyes, 10; mercerizing, 10; mordants, 13; mineral acids, 62; fire-extinguishing compounds, 4; metalloids, 14; apparatus, 10; salines, 98; ammonia, 27; soda and potash, 9; carbon compounds, 450; nitro-compounds, 28; hair dyes and tonics, 2; extracts, 18; internal remedies, 52; topical remedies, 20; insecticides, 6; disinfectants, 19.

A compilation prepared under the supervision of the old Tariff Commission and covering the period 1900-1910, showed that during that time 1,754 patents relating to the principal chemical manufactures were taken on by Germans. The total number of patents issued to Germans during these years was 10,409. Employing the same ratio to patents now held by Germans here, it appears that about 3,500 of the 18,251 patents concern drug and chemical products.

Several applications for licenses to manufacture under German patents have already been filed by dye and chemical companies, but it is difficult to estimate the benefits of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, which throw open these patents to American use during the war. The most important phase of the question is regarded as that involving salvarsan and other medical products, previously not manufactured in this country.

The Trading with the Enemy Act opens up to American producers a number of patents covering practically the entire line of indanthrene dyes. These are badly needed by the cotton manufacturers, as they are required to obtain the best results in dyeing ginghams and similar goods.

WASTING SULPHUR AND ARSENIC

An investigation of the offensive odors and acid fumes, which have caused the residents of Staten Island considerable discomfort, has been conducted by Otto H. Klein, director of New York's Standard Testing Laboratory, who reports that the fumes come from manufacturing plants in New Jersey. The report says:

"To the escape of sulphur dioxide and trioxide in enormous quantities, also arsenic vapors from plants on the Jersey shore is attributable the damage done to vegetation on the Staten Island shore in the immediate neighborhood of these plants besides being an annoyance and menace to man and beast. There are out of one, smelter stack alone discharged into the winds every minute an average of 137,000 cubic feet of these gases. Figuring from the average sulphur and arsenic contents of the smelter ores treated in the furnaces from which this stack carries away approximately 11.5 pounds of fume per minute, it was found that an average of 53.5 pounds of sulphur and 2.3 pounds of arsenic are carried away by the winds every minute and are therefore wasted."

MERCHANTS TO MEET BRITISH COMMISSION

The Merchants Association of New York, has arranged a series of conferences for representatives of specific industries with the Special Commission from the British Ministry of Munitions, at the rooms of the Association in the Woolworth Building, Nov. 9 to 14.

The first conference is Friday, Nov. 9, at 10 a. m., with the oil, paint and varnish trade, leather and rubber trades.

On Friday, Nov. 9, at 2:30 p. m., the chemical, dyestuff and drug trades will meet the Commission.

Representatives of the munition manufacturers will meet the Commission on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 10 a m.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR REVENUE ACT

Dates on Which the Various Taxes Become Effective —Brief Review of the Commodities, Papers and Luxuries on Which Returns Must be Made.

The War Revenue Act has proved too intricate for the average business man to understand clearly. Manufacturers, producers and dealers find so many complications when they attempt to apply the terms of the law to their business that they have been obliged to refer many points to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington for decision. One large corporation has had three lawyers at work upon the War Excess Profits section for a month. A manufacturer of flavoring extracts has sent a list of questions to the Department covering points in his business which are not apparently included in the Act, yet he cannot make a satisfactory return until these points are answered.

As rulings by the Commissioner must be promulgated to decide the course which is to be followed in many instances, no attempt is here made to interpret the law, but a running summary of the scope of the law is given to assist those who may desire to know the date when the various provisions become effective and what taxes they must pay.

The amount of taxes to be paid must be figured out in each individual case and only the general provisions are here given:

Income Tax

Title I—The War Revenue Act provides first for an Income Tax, which takes effect as of January 1, 1917. The return should be made not later than March 1, 1918, and is due and payable on or before June 15, 1918.

Income Tax—Two per cent. upon incomes of unmarried individuals in excess of $1,000 and upon incomes of married persons or heads of families in excess of $2,000, and graduated surtaxes ranging from one per cent. upon taxable incomes in excess of $5,000 to 50 per cent. upon incomes in excess of $1,000,000.

War Excess Profits Tax

Title II deals with the War Excess Profits Tax. This covers corporations, partnerships and individual invested capital. It is effective as of Jan. 1, 1917.

Excess Profits Tax—Ranging from 20 per cent. of the net income in excess of the deduction allowed, and not in excess of 15 per cent. of the invested capital, to 60 per cent. of the net income in excess of 33 per cent. of such capital of every corporation, partnership or individual.

War Tax on Beverages

Title III—Distilled spirits, imported perfumes containing distilled spirits, ethyl and denatured alcohol, beer, lager beer, ale and porter, still wines, vermouth and champagne, grape brandy or wine spirits, sweet wine, prepared syrups or extracts, unfermented, soft drinks, mineral table waters, and carbonic acid gas are included under this title and the law was effective as of Oct. 4, 1917.

Tax on Beverages—In addition to the tax now imposed a tax of $1.10 (or if withdrawn for beverage purposes, or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage a tax of $2.10) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof.

Tax on Cigars and Tobacco

Title IV—Cigars and cigarettes and manufactures of tobacco, snuff, cigarette papers and tubes must pay the tax under sections 400 to 404. The full tax is effective thirty days after the passage of the act, which was Oct. 3, 1917. A floor tax equivalent to one-half of the full tax is due on all cigars, cigarettes and tobacco held for sale on Oct. 4, and upon all removals during said thirty days from factory or custom house.

Tax on Cigars and Tobacco—Ranging from 25 cents per thousand to $7 per thousand on cigars; 80 cents to $1.20 per thousand on cigarettes; an additional tax of 5 cents per pound on tobacco and snuff.

Tax on Facilities Furnished by Public Utilities and Insurance

Title V—Sections 500 to 505 cover express, freight, passenger transportation, seats, berths, milage, oil pipe lines, telegraph, telephone and radio messages, life insurance, marine and fire insurance, and casuality insurance. The tax is effective as of Nov. 1, 1917.

Tax on Utilities—One cent on express packages for each 20 cents paid; eight per cent. on passenger transportation; ten per cent. for seats, berths and staterooms in parlor cars; five per cent on amount paid for transportation of oil by pipe lines; five cents on telegraph, telephone or radio despatches; eight cents on each $100 for which any life is insured; one cent on each dollar of premium paid on policies of insurance against peril by sea or fire.

Excise Taxes

Title VI—Automobiles, motor cycles, musical instruments, moving picture films, jewelry, sporting goods, perfumes, cosmetics, etc., for toilet purposes, proprietary medicines, chewing gum, cameras, yachts, pleasure, power and motor boats are included under sections 600 to 603. These taxes are effective as of Oct. 4, and must be paid by the manufacturer, producer or importer.

Excise Taxes—Three per cent. of the price paid for automobiles, musical instruments; one-fourth of one cent per linear foot on moving-picture films to one-half of one cent; three per cent. on jewelry; three per cent. on sporting goods; two per cent. on perfumes and toilet articles; two per cent on proprietary medicines; two per cent. on chewing gum; a floor tax (covering stock on hand Oct. 4) equivalent to one-half the tax imposed on above articles must be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association so holding such articles.

War Tax on Admissions and Dues

Title VII—Admissions to any place are taxed under sections 700 to 702. The sections also cover cabarets, and club and association dues where such dues or fees are in excess of $12 a year. These taxes are effective Nov. 1, 1917.

Tax on Admissions and Dues—One cent for each 10 cents paid for admission; a tax of ten per cent. of amount paid for dues or fees in excess of $12 per year.

War Stamp Taxes

Title VIII—Stamp taxes apply to bonds of indebtedness, indemnity and surety bonds, drafts or checks not payable on demand, capital stock issues, capital stock sales or transfers, sales of produce on exchange, promissory notes, transfer of contracts, conveyance, custom house entries and withdrawals, foreign passage tickets, playing cards, proxies and powers of attorney.

The tax on parcel post packages comes under this heading and is one cent on every parcel on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more and for each fractional part thereof over 25 cents. The tax is effective Dec. 1, 1917.

War Stamp Taxes—Ranging from 5 cents on each $100 of face value represented by bonds of indebtedness, capital stock, etc., to 50 cents on conveyances; from 25 cents to $1 on custom house withdrawals and entries; two cents on $100 of face value of stock transferred, or fraction thereof; two cents on $100 of value of sales of produce on exchange; one dollar to five dollars on foreign passage tickets; ten cents on proxies; 25 cents on powers of attorney; 5 cents a pack on playing cards; one cent for each 25 cents paid on a parcel sent by parcel post.

War Estate Tax

Title IX—Additional taxes are imposed upon the transfer of each net estate of every decedent dying on and after October 4, 1917. This tax is effective December 1, 1917.

Estate Tax—Ranging from one-half of one per cent. of the net estate not in excess of $50,000, to ten per cent. of the amount exceeding $10,000,000.

Title X deals with the administrative provisions of the Act, the collection, penalties, enforcement.

Title XI covers the new postal rates on letters, second-class mail matter and other details of interest to officials who have charge of the enforcement of the law.

Title XII gives the income tax amendments, the exemptions, deductions, returns by guardians, partnerships, and instructions regarding the withholding of the tax at the source of income of non-resident aliens.

Title XIII gives effect to the Act.

TRADE DISCOUNTS UNDER THE REVENUE ACT

Among the decisions promulgated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to the War Revenue Act are the following relating to Sections 600, 601 and 602, relating to the price at which goods are sold, trade discounts and ownership under certain trade customs:

"The war revenue taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines removed from the place of production or storage in bond take effect "on and after the passage of this act." This means on and after the morning of October 4, 1917.

Sections 600, 601 and 602—Are goods manufactured in the United States and sold to persons in foreign countries subject to the tax?

There is no exemption in favor of goods which are to be exported. The United States Supreme Court in numerous cases has held that such a tax does not constitute a tax on exports, or on articles exported, within the meaning of the Constitution. "A general tax, laid on all property alike and not levied on goods in course of exportation, nor because of their intended exportation, is not within the constitutional prohibition." (Turpin vs. Burgess, 117 U. S. 504.)

In computing the price at which goods are sold may the usual trade discounts be deducted from the price thereof for the purpose of ascertaining the tax?

The amount of tax is determined by the price at which the goods are actually sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer. Hence discounts would be deducted from the list price.

Are net or gross sales to be reported? That is, may there be deducted from the sales of each month merchandise which has been sold in a previous month and which is returned during the month in which the report is made?

The merchandise becomes taxable when the manufacturer parts with his title in it, and all taxable goods actually sold should be reported, However, goods which are delivered to the buyer subject to his approval or to other conditions, and the property right to them is reserved to the seller, are not to be reported until the completion of the sale.

A manufacturing company disposes of a portion of its output through a selling corporation, of which it owns all the capital stock. Is the transfer by the parent company to the subsidiary a sale within the meaning of the act subjecting the parent company to the tax?

The transfer from the manufacturing corporation to the selling corporation is a sale, provided the price at which the article is sold or charged to the distributing corporation is no less than is charged to the independent outside distributors under similar conditions. The selling corporation is liable to the floor tax on all articles subject to tax which have been charged and delivered to it prior to October 4, 1917, and thereafter the manufacturing company should pay tax upon delivery of all articles to the selling corporation as upon sales, the price fixed in no case to be less than the price at which the taxable article is sold to independent distributers under similar conditions.

Sections 400, 401 and 404 take effect on the thirtieth day after October 3, viz: November 2, 1917.

NEW CAPITAL FOR FEDERAL DYESTUFFS

It was announced at a meeting of the creditors of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation that new capital is to be invested and the business reorganized. The plan depends upon the ratification by noteholders with claims aggregating $2,000,000 and general creditors with claims of $448,632. Receiver Platt reported liabilities as of Sept. 30 of $258,623 and nominal assets of $3,462,927. The book value of the plant is $2,366,000.

The company has a contract with the Italian government to furnish T. N. T. at 60c a pound. The receiver said shipments are being made at the rate of 120 tons per month.

ALL ENDORSE NATIONAL DYESTUFF PLAN

Duty on Concentrated German Dyes an Important Question for Tariff Commission, Says H. Gardner McKerrow—Specific Rate Should be Higher.

Favorable replies continue to be received from all parts of the country concerning the proposed meeting of the American manufacturers and dealers in colors and dyestuffs. A conservative estimate places the number of dealers in colors and dyestuffs in America at 756 and the number of manufacturers at more than 100. Each of these dealers and manufacturers will be advised of the definite arrangements as they develop and will have the opportunity to co-operate with Mr. McKerrow in bringing about the organization of the National Association during the week of January 21, 1918. Included in the partial list of replies given below is one from perhaps the largest manufacturer in America, and encouragement continues to pour in from all directions.

The Stanley Anilin Chemical Works, Lock Haven, Pa.—"In reply to your letter concerning meeting for manufacturers and dealers in American dyestuffs will say that the same is satisfactory to us; also the date of January 21, 1918, or thereabouts, is a satisfactory date. We would be glad to hear more from you on the subject."

The Ault & Wiburg Company, Cincinnati, O.—"We have your letter relative to a proposed meeting for the standardization of American dyestuffs. We have the matter under consideration and you may expect to hear from us further."

Western Aniline Products Company, Chicago, Ill.—"Answering yours of the 18th., regarding the standardization of American colors. We will be glad to co-operate in any way possible, as we are intermediate makers."

M. L. Barrett & Co., Chicago, Ill.—"We will be very glad to work along with the manufacturers and large consumers in promoting high grade goods, all shades and grades at the lowest cost."

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York City—"We will have a representative at the meeting you propose to hold for the standardization of American colors and we should appreciate it if you would be kind enough to advise us in due course as to the time and place of this meeting."

MacAndrews & Forbes Company, New York City—"The matter of standardization of American colors must necessarily be of interest to all manufacturers of these products and we will be quite willing to have a representative at the meeting of these manufacturers, as indicated in yours of the 18th. Kindly advise of whatever other steps may be taken regarding the proposed meeting."

Holland Aniline Company, Holland, Mich.—"Replying to your letter would state that we believe your idea is a good and practical one and we will try to arrange to be present at the conference. You will undoubtedly keep this matter on file and inform us at least a week ahead of the definite date decided upon."

Frank L. May & Co., Inc., New York City—"We will be very glad to co-operate with any others during the week of January 21, 1918, on the subject mentioned in your letter of October 18th."

Chas. L. Huisking, New York City—"We shall be glad to take part in such conference as mentioned in your letter concerning the standardization of American colors, and we thank you for bringing the matter to our attention."

Concerning the standardization of American-made dyestuffs, Mr. McKerrow made the following statement to a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"1. The movement in the direction of effecting a proper standardization of American made dyestuffs has a phase which should be considered by the United States Government in relation to the new schedule of rates of duty established last year, and which may possibly be further advanced by fresh legislation.

"2. It is absolutely essential that the United States Government should align itself with this effort for the standardization of American colors and for the purpose of establishing a range of trade standards on which the new specific duty can be based.

"3. The Deutschland submarine, as is well known, brought over some exceedingly concentrated dyes, which, if invoiced at their proper value, would be subject to the 30% ad valorem impost but which would not pay any more specific rates of duty than an unconcentrated standard type.

"4. For instance—take the case of a dye which would be invoiced in normal times at say 20c per lb., but which possibly was five times concentrated. This dye should then be invoiced at $1.00 per lb., and should be subject to 30% ad valorem duty assessment. It would not, however, be subject to any more than 5c per lb. specific rate, or no more on this specific rate than an unconcentrated dye. This would therefore make the cost of this dye, duty paid, $1.35, which divided by five to bring it down to the standard concentration, would make this dye cost 27c, whereas it should be subject, as far as the specific rate is concerned, to a sliding scale, increasing the specific duty rate in relation to the increased concentration.

"5. *The Government should unquestionably assess concentrated dyes at a higher specific rate in proportion to the concentration than is assessed on the standard trade concentration* as otherwise, it will be quite possible for the German manufacturers to very largely defeat the efforts of the United States Government in affording proper protection to American made dyestuffs.

"6. This is a question which can very properly receive the attention of the Tariff Commission in establishing such a sliding scale which will be fair to all concerned."

NEW CAPITAL IN CHEMICALS AND DYES

The October record shows a total of authorized capital of $6,022,000 in the organization of new companies to manufacture drugs, chemicals and dyes. This represents a considerable decline from the indicated investment of $12,925,000 in September and of $13,101,000 in August, but is well above the average for the war period. The total for the first ten months of 1917 is $84,808,000, or more than 30 per cent. of the aggregate for such concerns formed since the beginning of the war, which is $266,455,000. A feature of the October list is that new enterprise was generally on a small scale, a greater number of drug and chemical companies being started than during any previous month of this year. Only one company was organized with an authorized capital of more than $1,000,000, and the average works out at $250,917, against $680,300 for September.

The companies with capital of $50,000 and over which were incorporated in October follow:

American Iron Oxide Co., Delaware	$500,000
Babcock Scientific Paint & Oil Co., New Jersey	125,000
Blue Ridge Chemical Corporation, Va.	150,000
Carolina Feldspar-Mica Corporation, Va.	72,000
Chem-Wood Co., N. Y.	50,000
Co-operative Drug Co., W. Va.	100,000
Flanagan & Burns, Inc., Del. (mfg. drugs & toilet prep's.)	50,000
Farben-Fabriken of Elberfeld Co., N. Y. (pharmaceuticals and dyes.)	100,000
Huisking, Chas. L., Inc., N. Y.	300,000
High Products Chemical Co., N. J.	100,000
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., N. Y.	200,000
Lamie Chemical Co., Virginia	50,000
Liberty Carbon Co., Kentucky	100,000
Moss-Bell Chemical Co, N. J.	100,000
Nitro-Phospho Corporation, N. J.	125,000
National Dental Co.(deal in drugs, chemicals, etc.)	50,000
Natural Chemical Products Corporation, Delaware	2,500,000
New Process Co., N. J.	100,000
Niasco Chemical Co., N. J.	250,000
Paris Remedy Co, Tennessee	50,000
Tahoma Chemical Co., Delaware	200,000
Volto Co., The, Delaware	500,000
Webster & Co., Delaware. (mfg. and sell drugs)	50,000
Washade Soap Co. (mfg. soap. perfumery, etc.), Delaware	200,000
Total	$6,022,000

The authorized capital of companies incorporated in the last half of 1914 was $16,838,000; during all of 1915, the total was $65,565,000; in 1916, the banner year, $90,244,000; ten months in 1917 show $84,808,000, and may exceed 1916.

A report from Alliance, Neb., said: "The Western Potash Company backed by Colorado capital has started work on its plant at Antioch, making the fourth company to build at that place. The plant will probably be larger than any now in the field."

ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

Regulations Issued by the Food Administrator Regarding the Production of Alcohol for Denaturation—Fine of $5,000 and Five Years Imprisnment for Violation.

A bulletin covering the sale of alcohol for industrial purposes has been issued by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in which is incorporated the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917, the executive order of President Wilson, and the regulations issued by Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator.

Additional regulations giving instructions regarding the manufacture and sale of alcohol for medicinal uses will be issued later. The law is as follows:

AN ACT to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 15. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes:

Provided, That under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the President may prescribe, such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen. Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits.

Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the President and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof.

Any person who willfully violates the provisions of this section, or who shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or who shall import any such liquors, without first obtaining a license so to do when a license is required under this section, or who shall violate any rule or regulation made under this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both:

Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such vinous or malt liquor is prohibited.

SEC. 16. That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond or in stock at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated.

The President shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits, in the manner provided by section twenty-four, paragraph twenty, and section one hundred and forty-five of the Judicial Code.

* * * * * * *

Approved August 10, 1917.

The following decision has been promulgated by Herbert Hoover, regarding the use of food for distilled spirits for beverages and non-alcoholic purposes:

I. The United States Food Administration has ruled that under the provisions of the act all fermentation must be complete before September 8, 1917, at 11 o'clock p. m. Distillation may be proceeded with thereafter if pursued promptly to completion.

II. The United States Food Administration has ruled that the terms "'foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds" in the act include all cereals, tubers, fruits, molasses, grape cheese, apple cheese, fruit parings, cannery refuse, beet-sugar molasses, sour wine, and all other foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds, and the by-products thereof.

The following rules and regulations governing the use of food materials in the production of distilled spirits for other than beverage purposes have been promulgated by the President under the power conferred by Section 15 of the food-control act of August 10, 1917.

I. Distilleries producing alcohol from the foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds for denaturation only, under the act of Congress approved October 3, 1913, will comply with the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relating to such distillation and denaturation.

II. All other distilled spirits manufactured for other than beverage purposes from foods, fruits, food materials or feeds after September 9, 1917, when entered into warehouse under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must bear a printed label, to be provided by the distiller, bearing the following legend:

"These spirits were produced from materials fermented after September 9, 1917. All persons are warned that their use in the manufacturing or preparation of beverages, or their sale for beverage purposes, will subject the persons so using or selling them to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

This label shall bear the date when affixed, shall be signed in the distiller's name by the distiller or his legal representative, and shall be pasted to the commercial head of the barrel and secured thereto by five tacks, one in each corner and one in the middle of the label. The label must be rectangular in form, 6 by 4 inches, and must be printed in letters easily legible.

III. Every such distiller shall keep and return a true and complete record of all sales, in such particulars and on such forms as are prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

IV. All persons are hereby forbidden to transfer any such spirits from one container to another, whether rectified in the interval or not, without placing a label upon the new container bearing the same legend as that prescribed in Regulation I, unless such spirits shall have been denatured under the supervision of United States Internal Revenue officers. This regulation shall not apply to containers holding 2 quarts or less intended for sale to the public for non-beverage purposes through retail dealers.

V. All persons are hereby forbidden to use any distilled spirits manufactured from foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds after September 9, 1917, in manufacturing or preparing beverages, or to sell any such spirits for beverage purposes.

VI. Any violation of these regulations will subject the offender to the penalty provided by the statute, to wit, a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

WOODROW WILSON.

Approved—Woodrow Wilson. By Herbert Hoover,
United States Food Administrator.

Attention is drawn to the Jones-Reed amendment which prohibits the mailing of letters, price lists or publications containing solicitations for the sale of alcohol.

MAKING "KRAFT" PULP IN GEORGIA

The American Paper & Pulp Corporation with a plant located at Port Wentworth Terminal on the outskirts of Savannah, Ga., is now making "Kraft" paper pulp from southern pine by the sulphate process. It is one of a very few American factories using this process and turning out "Kraft" pulp. The output is reported to be sixty tons per day at the present time. Previous supplies of this type of pulp used in this country have practically all been imported from the Scandinavian countries, but if this plant is fully successful there is no reason why future supplies should not be made in the United States.

"Kraft" pulp is much used in making paper containers to be used as substitutes for glass bottles and tin cans. The paper made from this pulp is light of weight, extremely strong and well adapted for this purpose. A present, owing to the scarcity and high prices of tins and bottles, the demand for paper containers is heavy and American makers of "Kraft" pulp are unable to supply the demand, and large imports from Sweden and Norway have been necessary.

The American Paper and Pulp Corporation was organized some months ago by William Morris Imbrie & Co. and other New York interests. Isaac H. Fetty is president of the company and of the Port Wentworth Lumber Co. and the Savannah River Lumber Co. The directors include Hugh G. Levick of Lee, Higginson & Co. and James Imbrie of William Morris Imbrie & Co.

GOODS AT ROTTERDAM RELEASED

Great Britain has finally consented to release laces, embroideries, gloves, novelties and toys of German and Austrian origin, variously valued at from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, which have been held in Rotterdam since the war started. Importers have been advised by officials of the Holland-American Line that it will be impossible to bring the goods to this country in time for the Christmas holidays.

BRITISH MAKING MORE NEW DYES

Levinstein, Ltd., Produces an Artificial Indigo—Sulphur Colors for Cotton by British Dyes, Ltd.—Many Essential Colors Still Lacking.

Dyestuffs made in England are given attention in a recent issue of the London *Times* which says:

"The main difficulty has been the intermediates; once these are provided dye making is a comparatively easy matter. Apart from the practical knowledge required to produce them, a very expensive plant is needed to provide even a moderate range. The dye makers have been increasing both the range and quantity of intermediate available for dye manufacture. This is evident from the fact that useful members of several classes of dyestuffs of known difficulty in manufacture have been put on the market."

The paper reports that British Dyes (Ltd.), has brought out some new direct cotton colors. It has always been able to put excellent sulphur colors for cotton on the market, and the latest gives a sky blue of which the cotton dyers were short. Levinstein (Ltd.) is prepared to supply a brand of artificial indigo, Indigo LL, immediately and in any quantity, and also some new and useful direct cotton and acid wool dyes. Direct cotton colors, acid wool dyes, also serviceable in silk dyeing, and the sulphur dyes which have become so important in cotton dyeing are in good supply from many sources, and as the tendency is toward an easing of price, the outlook for the color consumer is declared to be promising. The *Times* continues:

"The market for natural products is also much easier. There is an abundant supply of logwood in all its forms, and also of the other dyewood extracts. These are chrome mordant colors, and are assisted by the relatively low price and good supply of bichromate of soda. The artificial chrome mordant colors, a most important class in wool dyeing, are almost off the market, and this has a tendency to keep down the price of the chrome salts. Some dyeing matters, such as ripe fruit of various sorts, blackberries, sloes and plums, which have long had local and domestic uses, have latterly found commercial employment on a small scale. For instance, a London firm has obtained fair results with 5 tons of ripe blackberries gathered in Essex. This is a seasonal trade, however, and may be looked upon as a war-time eccentricity. Generally the position of the color consumer has greatly eased, and this is to the credit of the color suppliers, who have faced a difficult problem with considerable success."

In the *Yorkshire Observer*, an article entitled "Future of the British color industry" states that, while the progress made in building up a British coal-tar color industry has been creditable to all concerned under the limiting industrial conditions of a world-wide war, it must be admitted that they have not been adequate, presupposing an early termination of the war. It adds that many of the most essential bread-and-butter colors of the dyeing trades are still lacking. "A formidable list of these could be made out," it states, "but it will suffice to mention only a few by way of illustration. Three years have elapsed since the outbreak of war, yet no color of the Diamond Black group of British manufacture has been put upon the market, despite the fact that the consumption of this class of color runs into hundreds of tons per annum in the dyeing of slubbing, wool, fur for hats, and carbonized shoddy." It continues:

"The BH type of direct cotton black is probably the most widespread cotton color in the dyehouses of Great Britain, which necessarily means an enormous annual consumption; yet no adequate British production has yet been put on the market. The FF type of direct cotton sky blue is certainly as important to cotton dyers as BH black; yet no British production has appeared on the market. Direct cotton reds and pinks fast to acid are in the same position.

"Patent blue, which is absolutely essential to the wool dyer, and is of almost universal consumption, has yet to be put on the market by a British firm.

"Rhodamin 6 G, which is of such importance to the calico printing trade for rose-pink illuminations, etc., has yet to be made in Great Britain."

That article also contends that while merchants are accepting what they can get, and the public is reconciled to taking what is offered, it would be the height of folly to think that this acquiescence will continue when hostilities cease. "Nothing is more certain," it says, "than that the public, through the merchants, will demand when peace is restored the old range of colors with guaranties of the pre-war standard of fastness."

OF TRADE INTEREST

Animal oils valued at $407,406 were imported at the port of New York during September.

Restrictions on exports to Italy were removed, last week, to allow shipments of material needed there for war purposes.

American Color Company, makers of dyes, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $160,000.

Imports of East India indigo into London during September amounted to 5,088 chests, against 11,498 in the same time last year.

The Electrosynth Chemical Company of Manhattan has been incorporated by J. M. Winston, H. Abrams, M. Abrams, 130 West 113th street.

M. S. Bierer & Co., Inc., dealers in heavy chemicals and drugs, have opened offices in the Park Row Building. M. S. Bierer is president of the company.

The Penn Chemical Company is completing extensive improvements to its Philadelphia plant. A one-story addition costing approximately $25,000 is in the course of erection.

Chemical laboratories in the Electrical Exchange Building, Liberty and Washington street, New York, and electrical apparatus were damaged by fire last week, to the extent of $75,000.

The Carnegie Steel Company has raised the price which it will pay for domestic manganese ore to $1.20 per unit delivered at its furnaces for ore running 50 per cent. and higher in manganese.

John Opitz, Inc., of Manhattan, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000. Incorporators, H. Napretek, C. F. Opitz, 183 East 143d street, New York City; H. R. Opitz, Blissville.

Palm oil imports into the United Kingdom in 1914 amounted to 1,318,303 hundred-weight (hundred-weight equals 112 pounds), in 1915 to 1,347,379 hundred-weight, and in 1916 to 1,243,556 hundred-weight.

The Farmers' Machine & Chemical Company, of Rochester, has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of $100,000. Incorporators, W. S. McKinney, J. N. Marshall, S. G. H. Covell, Rochester.

The Fur-Fyter Sales Company of New York, chemical compounds, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of $15,000. Incorporators, L. A. Birck, R. H. Ismon, W. D. Forster, 120 Broadway.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received information from Ernest Hall, official representative in New York of the Department of Trade and Customs of Australia, that the Australian import prohibitions on perfumery and perfumed spirits, including bay rum, have been modified. Perfumery may be imported during 1917-18 to the extent of 50 per cent. of the value of the imports during 1916-17. Quantity, rather than value, is the basis for the allowance of perfumed spirits and bay rum. These goods will be permitted during 1917-18 to the extent of 50 per cent. of the quantity imported during the preceding year.

GOVERNMENT GATHERING STATISTICS ON CRUDES, INTERMEDIATES AND DYES

Growth of the Industry to be Followed from Year to Year by Tariff Commission—Questionnaire as to Production Sent to all Manufacturers.

The United States Tariff Commission is planning to ascertain the production within the United States during 1917 of all substances treated in Title V of the Special Tariff Act of September 8, 1916. The substances there enumerated, may be classed under the general name Coal Tar Products and are divided into three groups:

Group I includes "all products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source" except phenol. These substances are admitted free of duty.

Group II includes the so-called Intermediates and are made dutiable at 15% plus 2½c per pound.

Group III includes "all colors, dyes or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resins or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived or manufactured, in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in groups I and II." These articles are dutiable at 30% plus 5 cents per pound with certain exceptions which are dutiable at 30%.

Under the law the duties are made dependent on the growth of the industry within the United States. It is therefore, the intention of the Commission to follow this growth from year to year in order to report the facts to Congress.

The Tariff Commission is planning to send to each manufacturer a questionnaire calling for information in regard to his production during 1917 of each separate commodity, as well as for certain other data. This information will be published in such a form that the operations of individual firms will not be disclosed. A preliminary questionnaire has recently been sent out, designed to aid in perfecting the mailing list. Any individual or firm engaged in the manufacture of any of these articles which did not receive a copy of the preliminary questionnaire is requested to write to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., to insure being placed on the mailing list.

BRITISH USING AMERICAN DYES

The American consul at Bradford, England, reports that natural dyestuffs and chemicals of American origin were used in the Bradford consular district in 1916 in larger quantities than ever before. The shortage of dyestuffs in the Nottingham district, which was so pronounced in 1915, was largely overcome in 1916 by purchasers confining themselves more to the use of natural colors and by the increased output of British dye manufacturers. There is still a shortage in the finer shades, large quantities of which are being imported into this district from the United States through London, Liverpool and Manchester. Prices are slightly above those which prevailed at the end of 1915, and they are expected to continue high and firm during 1917.

GOVERNMENT TESTING CONTAINERS

Is there such a thing as an all-weather container? This question in a recent edition of *Printers Ink* and now being studied by the U. S. Weather Bureau at Washington may have far-reaching significance for those whose goods spoil in certain temperatures. The Government's investigation is to have a wider sweep as indicated by letters sent out by this bureau recently asking for information relative to such commodities as bluing, flavoring extracts, groceries, patent medicines, mucilage, mustard, shrubs, etc. Information is also being sought as to the class of containers now in use and the highest and lowest temperatures to which the various classes of goods may be subjected without injury when packed in ordinary form of packages.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Indigo valued at $531,321, was imported at New York during September.

The Philippines produced $5,000 worth of glycerin and $15,000 worth of indigo in the first half of 1917.

Exports of gum copal from the Philippines for the period January to June 30, 1917, were valued at $33,000.

The Standard Chemical Manufacturing Company of Omaha, has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

Coconut oil exports from the Philippines for the first six months of 1917 amounted to 15,500,000 kilos (1 kilo equals 2.2 pounds), valued at $4,000,000.

The By-Products Co., of Syracuse, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share and a stock dividend at the rate of two shares for every $100 share held.

The Niasco Chemical Company, of Hoboken, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $250,000. Incorporators: Henry J. Camby, R. E. Hetzel and F. Frandehoff, all of Hoboken.

The color of a butterfly in the collection of Prof. Levi W. Mengel, curator of the Reading Museum, Reading, Pa., was used in the development of a new shade, woven gray with white, to be exploited shortly by a New York textile firm.

The exports of Copra from the Philippine Islands during the six months from January to June 30, 1917, amounted to nearly 30,000,000 kilos (1 kilo equals 2.2 pounds), valued at $2,839,500. This compares with about 31,000,000 kilos exported during the corresponding period in 1916.

Henry S. Gross, Marian Schoenagle and Myers T. Ackley, of Philadelphia, have applied at Harrisburg to incorporate under the trade name of the Philadelphia Lye and Chemical Company, for the manufacture and sale of lye, caustic soda, caustic potash, chlorinated lime and other chemicals.

The Hygienic Chemical Company plant at Elizabethport, N. J., has been sold to the Apex Chemical Company, of Brooklyn. The property fronts for 308 feet on the Elizabeth River, and is so situated that it is possible to connect it with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It was held at $60,000.

The Pabst Extract Company has been organized at Reading, Pa., to make non-alcoholic drinks by processes invented by Dr. Rudolph Pabst. Dr. W. M. Barrett is president; Dr. Charles M. Boyer, of Kutztown, is vice-president and Paul M. Kahler, D. B. Silvis and John A. Bable are financially interested.

The value of the imports of drugs, chemicals and apothecaries' supplies by the Union of South Africa during the year ended December 31, 1916, amounted to $5,664,980. A list of importers of drugs and chemicals in Durban may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 93648.

Under date of October 6, August, Faber & Co. of London say of quinine: "The monthly statistics show that there were no landings in the port of London during September; the deliveries were very small in comparison with those of the preceding two months, being only 71,000 ounces, (in August, 221,950 ounces were delivered from warehouse, and in July, 155,100 ounces), but the stock has further decreased to that extent, being now only 156,460 ounces, as compared with 1,231,420 ounces at the corresponding date last year, and 1,995,360 ounces on the 1st of October, 1915."

Drug & Chemical Markets

BRITISH COMMANDEER ALCOHOL

Allowance for Pharmaceutical Use Greatly Curtailed —Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Perfumery Greatly Hampered—London Price Changes in Drugs.

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.)

London, Nov. 6—The grip of the Ministry of Munitions on all forms of spirit is being tightened every day and is causing subdued lamentations from the public and from manufacturers who cater to the pharmaceutical world. Until quite lately considerable quantities of rum had been acquired by traders and turned over to the distillers, the resulting spirit proving a helpful stopgap in several directions.

All stocks of rum throughout the country have been commandeered and the already limited quantities of absolute alcohol and rectified spirit previously allowed have been further curtailed. Manufacturers of fine chemicals and perfumers are very seriously hampered and in some cases have had to suspend operations entirely.

There were few changes in the market, but prices of many crude drugs are firmer and some essential oils showed slight advances for the week. Spot T. N. shellac is quoted 275s per cwt.

Higher—Acetanilid, cream tartar, 5s; santonin, 9s up; benzoate of soda, nutmegs.

Firmer—Cadmium, balsam tolu, pyrogallic acid.

Eeasier—Cape aloes, aspirin, the salicylates.

Lower—Phenacetin, ammonia ichthosulphonate, lanolin, and salol.

The Government has decided to refund expenses incurred owing to altered destinations, inwards, following necessary deviations in steamer routes for safety.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Balsam, Oregon Fir, 5c	Oil of Eigeron, 25c
Coumarin, Refined, 25c	Oil of Saffron, 5c
Clover Top Flowers, 1c	Oil of Tansy, 65c
Galangal Root, 5c	Quince Seed, 1c
Haarlem Oil, $1	Senna Leaves, Alexandria, Powdered, 13c
Lycopodium, 10c	Silver Nitrate, 4⅝c
Olibanum, Gum, Tears, 2c	Thus Gum, $1.25
Oil of Cassia, Redistilled, 5c	Tin Oxide, 4c
Oil of Cedar Leaf, 5c	

Declined

Alcohol, Denatured, 1c	Oil of Wintergreen, True, 5c
Codeine Salts, $1.50	Quinine Sulphate, Second Hands, 3c
Oil of Orange, West Indian, Bitter, 10c	Resorcin, U.S.P., Crystals, $2

Manufacturers announced sharp declines in codeine salts, pure alcohol and resorcin U. S. P. crystals. Oils of West Indian orange and wintergreen true leaves were also lower. Quinine was lower in second hands.

Thus gum was advanced by importers, who also quoted higher prices for oils of erigeron and tansy. Nitrate of silver, coumarin and tin oxide were advanced by manufacturers. Importers of Haarlem oil revised quotations, advancing spot stocks $1.

Imports and exports showed a decline in quantity for September, but the total values were higher compared with August.

Restriction in the production of materials not essential to the war is under consideration at Washington and action may be taken soon. The plan is to stop the use of materials which are required for war purposes, in the production of articles not absolutely necessary.

Alcohol, Chemically Pure—Prices weakened owing to a decrease in the demand and keener selling competition. Offerings were lowered to $5.08 @ $5.10 for 188 proof and to $5.13 @ $5.15 a gallon for 190 proof. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue requests all persons, firms and corporations, except distillers and bonded warehouses making deliveries in original tax paid packages, desiring to use or sell distilled spirits for other than beverage purposes, to qualify by filing with the collector of the district in which business is conducted on application for a permit and a bond in duplicate to be approved by the collector. Under the new regulations all persons buying alcohol must furnish a bond and make application for a permit, giving the exact formula in which the alcohol is to be used.

Alcohol, Denatured—Absence of buyers has had a depressing influence on prices. In some quarters offerings were 1c lower at 81c @ 82c for 180 proof and 83c @ 84c a gallon for 188 proof.

Aletris Root—The extreme scarcity of supplies here and at producing centers caused an advance in price. Sales between dealers at 30c a pound were reported.

Balsam, Fir—Prices of Oregon fir were offered in limited quantities at $1.10, while some holders refused to accept bids below $1.15 a gallon for spot parcels. Delay in the arrival of supplies from primary sources, due to lack of transportation facilities, was partly responsible for the increased strength.

Blackhaw of Root—There continues a steady demand and with supplies diminishing, prices closed firmer. Sales have been effected between dealers at 20c a pound, showing a rise of 1c a pound over recent sales.

Clover Tops—Red flowers are firm under a scarcity of supplies and with no prospects of further arrivals and an unusual demand. An advance to 38c @ 42c a pound is predicted. Sales at producing centers have been made at 30c a pound. Spot lots are held at 31 @ 32c a pound.

Codeine—Prices of codeine and salts were lowered $1.50 an ounce, on account of larger arrivals from England and increased selling competition. Domestic manufacturers are now quoting $11 an ounce for alkaloid in bulk.

Chloral Hydrate—Shrinkage of stocks caused a firmer sentiment among makers. Offerings have been scant at former prices of $1.65 per jar of 25 pounds. Inquiries from buyers were more numerous.

Cod Liver Oil—The demand has not improved and trading is slow. Spot lots of Norwegian oil are held at $115 @ $130. Newfoundland oil closed at $78 @ $85 a barrel, as to brand.

Coumarin—Smaller stocks and limited offerings resulted in an advance of 25c a pound. In some quarters, offerings were made at $20, while some sellers named $21 @ $22 a pound.

Elder Flowers—The demand continues inactive but prices have been sustained under light stocks and an absence of selling pressure. Sales were effected at 28c @ 29c a pound. Owing to the strong statistical position of the article an advance to 33 @ 40c a pound is expected.

Galangal Root—Quotations were raised to 18c, but in most quarters sellers are quoting 19c @ 20c a pound. Sales were fair.

Glycerin, Chemically Pure—Prices of refined ruled firm under light supplies and a heavy demand from the Government. Manufacturers continue to quote 70c @ 70½c a pound for bulk, drums and barrels added; and for supplies in cans 71½c @ 72c a gallon.

Haarlem Oil—Owing to the lack of shipping facilities from Holland there was an advance of $1 per gross. Importers offered supplies sparingly at $7.75 @ $8.75 per gross for supplies on the spot.

Lycopodium—Notwithstanding a moderate demand, prices have been sustained closing 10c a pound higher under light stocks. Makers are naming $2.10 @ $2.35 a pound for U. S. P. supplies.

Mercury—Selling agents are maintaining prices at $100 a flask of 75 pounds. Arrivals of mercury included 350 flasks by the Lackawanna Railroad. The close was quiet with the trend of the market easy and no changes in market conditions are expected so long as the export embargo is in force.

Oil of Cassia—Small spot supplies of redistilled oil created a stronger sentiment among handlers who raised prices 5c a pound. Some sellers offered goods at $1 while others quoted from $1.05 @ $1.10 a pound.

Oil of Cedar Leaf—Prices advanced 5c a pound under a further decrease in stocks and a steady inquiry from buyers. Spot parcels were offered at $1 @ $1.10 a pound.

Oil of Erigeron—In response to a further curtailment of supplies, dealers raised prices 25c a pound. Offerings were light and sales moderate at $1.75 @ $1.85 a pound, as to brand.

Oil of Orange—The market weakened under larger offerings and little inclination by buyers to operate. Sellers lowered prices 10c to $2.40 @ $2.60 a pound for West Indian bitter orange oil on the spot.

Oil of Peppermint—Parcels of oil in bulk closed firm at $3.50 a pound. Unconfirmed reports were circulated that holders in the west offered supplies more freely at concessions owing to a prospective decrease in the consumption predicted because of the curtailment in the production of candy.

Oil of Safrol—Prices eased off slightly owing to the continued light demand and a fair accumulation of supplies. Handlers in most quarters lowered spot quotations 5c to 40c @ 45c a pound, which failed to stimulate a buying movement.

Oil of Tansy—An advance of 65c a pound was announced owing to a lack of stocks in many quarters. Dealers offerings were rather light at $3 @ $3.25 a pound.

Oil of Wintergreen Leaves—In anticipation of a decrease in the manufacture of candy dealers offered oil of true leaves a shade lower at $4.25 @ $4.50 a pound.

Quinine—Owing to a lack of demand, prices among second hands were lowered to 82c @ 83c an ounce for sulphate supplies. Domestic manufacturers reported an active demand with sales booked at the unchanged quotation of 75c an ounce for sulphate in lots of 100 ounces. No orders or contracts for supplies for forward deliveries are being accepted and sales are confined to regular customers.

Resorcin—Increased production and a general disinclination by buyers to extend their operations resulted in freer offerings at a reduction of $2 a pound for U. S. P. spot supplies. Selling competition has been keener and offerings liberal at $10 @ $10.25 a pound.

Saccharin—Soluble ruled steady at $40 @ $41 a pound. Insoluble was $1 higher, sales being reported at $46.

Senna Leaves—Recent smaller arrivals of Alexandria leaves and a better demand for powdered supplies resulted in an advance of 13c a pound. Holders are asking 53c @ 58c a pound and fair sales were effected at these prices.

Silver Nitrate—Prices scored another sharp gain in sympathy with the rise in silver. Makers are quoting 4⅝c advance to 57c an ounce for 500 ounce lots and over. In London, silver scored a sensational rise in one day of 3 pence an ounce.

Spikenard—Owing to supplies being concentrated in a few hands, the trend of prices is upward. Sellers are quoting 20c @ 22c a pound.

Thus Gum—Prices advanced $1.25 a pound, based on stronger primary markets and a further depletion of spot stocks. Sellers are naming $9.75 @ $10.25 per 280 pounds for supplies in barrels on the spot.

Tin Oxide—In response to an advance in tin, manufacturers raised spot quotations for supplies in barrels 4c a pound. Makers are now quoting 68c a pound for 500 pound lots in barrels on the spot. The demand in the primary market was accentuated by the shortage of available metal which is acute, and led to a sharp rise in prices. London prices advanced 5 pounds, 15 shillings for standard, and 5 pounds, 5 shillings for Straits supplies.

White Pine Bark—Sales at 5½c @ 6c a pound were reported. Purchases of carloads at primary sources at 3½c a pound have been booked. It is believed that those who have not covered their requirements will have to pay higher prices.

FOUGERA CASE POSTPONED

The petition of E. Fougera & Co., for an injunction to restrain the New York State Attorney General from enforcing the statute to prohibit advertisements relating to venereal diseases was to be argued on Saturday in the United States District Court, but the hearing was postponed until November 17.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25611—A firm in Brazil wishes to buy paint, pigments, oils, varnish, turpentine, enamel, paint brushes, etc., of first-class quality for building construction work. Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

25613—An agency is desired by a firm in Brazil for the sale of industrial chemicals, caustic soda, soda ash, acetic acid suitable for the textile and soap industries, and all kinds of dyes suitable for cotton textile industry. All business is desired on a commission basis. Cash will be paid. Shipments are preferred through some reputable export house which understands documentation for Brazil. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

25620—A manufacturer in Japan desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of grinding machines for surgical instruments. Reference.

25621—A man in Mexico is in the market for a complete line of machinery necessary for the manufacture of glycerin. Correspondence may be in English.

25622—The representative of a firm in Canada wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of dry paints, drugs, and chemicals, with a view to securing agencies for the sale of same. All business is desired on a commission basis. References.

25643—An agency is desired by a firm in France for the sale of chemical products, dyestuffs, and all supplies relative to the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of tissues. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

25645—An agency is desired by a firm in Switzerland for the sale of heavy and light chemicals and mineral oils in large quantities. Samples should be submitted. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York with approximate estimate of cost of shipping on neutral steamer to French port. Payment will be made by agency terms or against bill of lading in New York, France or Switzerland. Goods should be packed so as to withstand long storage. Correspondence may be in English. Catalogues, if possible, should be in French. References.

25646—A mining engineer in charge of assay work for a foreign government desires to purchase complete equipment and supplies for a chemical and metallurgical laboratory. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

25659—A commission merchant in India wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of paints and colors, chemicals and drugs, oils, and other lines. References.

25668—Cuban government officials in the United States desire to receive catalogues from American manufacturers and exporters of machinery used in making peanut oil and machinery for crushing and pressing heavier nut oils, such as that contained in the soya bean and copra.

URGES FEDERAL CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has sent letters to United States Senator William M. Calder and United States Attorney General Gregory, asking their co--operation in suppressing the traffic in habit-forming drugs through Federal control of the manufacture and distribution, and importation and exportation of narcotics.

Commissioner Woods says the police department of New York City makes 2,000 arrests a year for illicit selling, but is unable to make any headway in checking the evil. He draws attention to the ease with which narcotics are smuggled across the border from Canada.

GOVERNMENT TO COMMANDEER TOLUOL

The Government has notified the various producers of toluol to report to it their production as it develops, so that in any emergency supplies for purposes of making T. N. T. may be commandeered at once. Producers are turning over all available stocks to the Government although existing contracts are not interfered with. Prices are becoming more or less nominal as it is now difficult to obtain even small sized lots.

BUYS STOCK OF BADISCHE CO.

Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., has purchased from the Badische Co. of New York its stock of dyestuffs, etc., and has taken over its staff and laboratories. The main office of the new corporation is No. 128 Duane street, New York, with branches at Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and Chicago.

DRUG TRADE UPSET BY FLOOR TAX

Manufacturers Refuse to Refund Amount to the Jobber, With Few Exceptions—Suggestion that Retailers Make the Consumer Pay the Tax.

Considerable discussion has arisen regarding the payment of the "floor tax" on medicines and toilet articles. Manufacturers and jobbers differ. Some believe that the manufacturer should pay the tax; others believe that the jobber should assume the burden, and still others that the retailer should pay and collect from the consumer. The jobber pays the tax to the Government and it is only a question of where the jobber is going to get it. In one thing, however, the three branches of the trade, manufacturer, jobber and retailer alike, agree: That is in the almost unanimous opinion that the other fellow, whoever this happens to be, is the one who is justly and logically entitled to the honor of paying the tax.

A representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS recently called on various drug manufacturers and jobbers in New York and obtained their views.

A large majority of the manufacturers in the drug trade have come out very strongly in opposition to paying any part of the floor tax. Many requests for refunding the amount have been received from jobbers all over the country, but, except in the case of a few manufacturers, these petitions have been turned down. Many manufacturers have advanced their reasons in very emphatic language against refunding this tax to the jobbers. As has been pointed out by most of the manufacturers, the makers of proprietary products and toilet articles are compelled to pay a 2% excise tax on all goods produced by them and if they assumed the payment of the floor tax, in addition, on goods of their make carried on jobbers shelves, they would bear the entire 3%. For this reason manufacturers have expressed the belief that it is only just and fair that the 1% floor tax be distributed between the jobber and retailer.

The jobbing houses claim that the manufacturer by paying the floor tax would simplify matters. The manufacturer, they argue, could raise prices to cover any refunds which might be made to the jobber. The 3% paid by the manufacturer in this case could be covered by raising prices all along the line from the maker to the consumer, and with the additional feature of simplifying the distribution of the ultimate payment of the tax. Many jobbing houses have communicated with manufacturers, presenting their views and requesting that the tax paid be refunded. Fully 90% of the manufacturers have refused to comply with this request but a small number of the larger concerns have agreed to the proposal. Some have notified their customers in the jobbing trade that they have decided to refund the 1% tax on goods of their manufacture. An extract from a letter sent out by one of the largest manufacturers in New York follows:

"The wholesaler is required to submit to the Internal Revenue Collector of his district an inventory of his stock on hand on October 4, 1917, of all original packages * * * and to pay thereon a Floor Tax equal to 1 per cent. of the prices at which the articles were purchased.

"As we intend to refund to you the amount of this Floor Tax which you will have paid for our specialties, we shall take pleasure in crediting you with the amount of the Tax paid by you thereon, on your furnishing to us a copy of the inventory of our goods (certified by affidavit) as filed by you with the Collector of Inland Revenue of your district."

For a short time it is expected that the distribution of the floor tax will be uncertain and chaotic, but before long, manufacturers will have determined upon their policy in the matter and the jobber and retailer will be notified. It is merely a question of increasing the price to cover where the jobber pays the tax, while in cases where the manufacturer refunds this amount, no action on the part of the jobber is necessary.

Some jobbing houses have stirred up "hornets' nests" among the retailers by adding a flat amount of 1% to every bill, with the explanation that "this additional charge is to cover the floor tax of 1% according to the act of October 3, 1917." Others complain that certain jobbing houses even add the 1% to their bills which often include among the items, articles on which the maker refunds the 1% floor tax to the jobber. In this manner, the jobbers who make a practice of this policy receive the tax in duplicate.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y., capital $15,000. C. G. K. Billings, M. T. Herrick, C. A. Coffin, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Hedd Chemical Co., Hoboken, N. J., capital $15,000. Harry Raff. William S. Drieson, and Milton Hart, all of Chicago, Ill.

The Farmers Machine and Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital $100,000. W. S. McKinney, J. N. Marshall, S. G. H. Covell, all of Rochester, N. Y.

Fyr-Fyter Sales Co., of New York, Inc., New York City; capital $15,000. Fire escapes and chemical compounds. L. A. Birck, H. R. Ismon, W. D. Forster, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Electrosynth Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. J. M. Winston, H. Abrams, M. Abrams, 130 West 113th street.

Wyoming Drug Company, Mullens, W. Va., capital $25,000. D. Forest Early, C. C. Pharr, R. R. Pharr, A. W. Daubenspeck and D. D. Maron, all of Mullens, W. Va.

Tube-Form Company, Philadelphia, Pa., capital $30,000. To manufacture toilet articles. M. E. Knowlton, Albert C. Cook, and Wm. H. Bower.

Greech Drug Store, Pineville, Ky., capital $10,000. Charles Gragg, L. S. Estes and R. E. Samuels.

Exchange Drug Company, Seattle, Wash., capital $5,000. W. B. Braden and Lila Braden.

The Denver Pharmaceutical Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. M. Garstein, E. Polignick, I. Berner, 191 South 9th street.

John Opitz, Inc., Manhattan; formed by consolidation of John Opitz, Inc., and the Pitzo Sales Co. Inc., capital $200,000. To make insect paste, drugs and chemicals. H. R. & C. F. Opitz, H. Naprstek, 183 East 3rd street.

Warshade Soap Company, Wilmington, Del., capital $200,000. To manufacture perfumery and soaps. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

The Toledo Remedies Company, Toledo, O., capital $25,000. S. E. Irlam, H. G. Heywood, Edwin J. Lynch, John W. Hackett, William E. Calvin.

Oakville Drug Company, Watertown, Conn., capital $10,000. Clara S. Jones, William H. Jones, of Oakville and Robert S. Walker, of Waterbury, Conn.

Alle-Rhume Remedy Company, Rochester, N. Y., capital $2,500. Chemists and druggists. William J. Silcox, James H. Allen, Rex M. Scheutzow.

Farben-Fabriken of Elberfeld Co., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Pharmaceutical preparations, dyestuffs and general warehousing. G. A. Reiss, W. F. and T. M. McDermott, 15 Dey street, New York City.

Colonial Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, capital $20,000. E. Drexler, S. Selkir, M. Charles, 47 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles L. Huisking, Inc., Manhattan, capital $300,000. Chemicals and medicines. G. P. and C. F. and C. L. Huisking, 145 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Niasco Chemical Co., Hoboken. N. J., capital $250,000. Henry J. Camby, R. E. Hetzel, and F. Frandehoff, all of Hoboken, N. J.

Arco Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. J. N. and E. Goetzhoff, A. Radzky, 982 Prospect Ave.

The Standard Chemical Manufacturing Co., Omaha, Neb., capital $100,000. J. W. Gamble heads the company, but no other incorporators named.

Northwest Chemical Company, Spokane, Wash., capital $5,000. T. H. Pameory and W. W. Southwell.

Superior Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., capital $5,000. Benjamin J. Perkins, Hannah K. Perkins, J. K. Doris, W. O. Kyle, and Joseph T. Green.

Flanagan & Burns, Inc., Pittsburg, Pa., capital $50,000. To manufacture toilet articles. Wilber A. McCoy, W. I. N. Lofland, Phillip Pieble, Geo. C. Mayer and B. C. Housel, all of Oklahoma City.

Watts Pharmacy, Mt. Dora, Fla., capital $5,000. General drug business. P. E. Watts, Emma B. Watts, M. P. Chapman.

Union Piece Dyeing Co., Paterson, N. J., capital $125,000. To dye silks and other fabrics. Mariano De Grado, Paloa Ella and Ferdinand Ella, all of Paterson, N. J.

Regent Sales Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $20,000. Make medicines, tablets, and druggists' sundries. J. F. O'Neill, M. J. Gavan, F. J. Doran, 92 Morningside ave.

Capital Increases.—Cosmopolitan Drug Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $105,000.

Schoonmaker Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $20,000.

New York Consolidated Drug Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $120,000.

Authorizations.—The New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc., Delaware; capital $10,000. Representative M. E. Walsh, 100 William street, New York City.

Detroit Processing Company, Detroit, Mich., capital $10,000. To manufacture chemicals and treat metals. T. W. Resch, C. E. Abraham, F. R. German, etc.,

Dissolutions.—New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Ltd., Manhattan.

Heavy Chemical Markets

SODA ASH IN GREATER DEMAND

Market Almost Stripped of Spot Supplies—Exports to Japan Increase—Some Acids Slightly Lower—Ammonia Alum Declines—Situation in Caustic Soda.

Generally speaking, this has been another quiet week in heavy chemicals. Price changes have been frequent, but in the main not very important. Chief consumer interest has centered on caustic soda and soda ash, and the increased activity of soda ash has been the feature. There is little ash available on spot. A report is current that Japanese accounts have been purchasing large tonnages of soda ash for conversion into caustic, and since it is noted that soda ash is not under absolute embargo on the export list, many credit the report.

Although most all acids are in good demand, the market is by no means as tight as it was a week ago. Prices are slightly lower on all grades of acetic, with the exception of the glacial which is held in comparatively light spot quantity, and the spot and nearby quotation for this material is holding at the same price heard a week ago. Under a slackening in the demand and more or less of an accumulation of available spot supplies the market for ammonia alum has taken a downward turn, and the powdered ammonia has followed in sympathy.

The demand for muriatic acid continues to be of good proportions, and while in some quarters lower prices are heard, the majority of producers are quoting with the same firmness that has been apparent for a number of weeks. A decidedly firm condition is in evidence on nitric acid. An urgent demand continues for all degrees of sulphuric acid from manufacturers of war munitions, and this has forced many of the largest producers of sulphuric out of the spot market.

Aluminum sulphate is in good demand, but prices have not moved one way or the other. The market is firm and trading continues brisk. Bleaching powder is improving and several of the larger holders have advanced their price for spot and nearby goods, but since small lots are still available at prices that prevailed a week ago, the 2c quotation is considered high in some quarters. No price change has been reported on acetate of lime. Copper sulphate is in scant spot supply. Caustic potash is quoted at slightly lower levels, especially for the 88-92 degree material.

Although export business has practically been cut off for the exportation of saltpetre prices are being well sustained even in the face of a comparatively light demand. The undertone of the market is steady with only a moderate volume of business in vogue. A rather weakened condition continues on bichromate of soda. Nitrate of soda has been subjected to numerous price changes during the week, but since this condition was brought about chiefly by figures given by second hands, it cannot be said that the market is weak. It was said that sales passed as low as $4.60 per hundred for the crude, but around $5.00 appears to be the price. The refined is steady and unchanged.

Acid, Acetic—From a number of directions acetic acid was quoted at slightly lower levels. The closing prices for the various degrees were as follows: The 80 per cent. pure acetic, 21½c @ 22½c a pound; the 28 per cent. test, 6½c @ 7½c a pound; the 56 per cent test, 11½c @ 12c a pound; glacial 36c @ 37c a pound, and the redistilled, 99 per cent. test, 24½c @ 25c a pound. Some are of the opinion that the lower prices heard are due to second hands quoting freely on resale lots. The inquiry is strong.

Acid, Muriatic—This acid continues in strong demand from consumers, and few important price changes have occurred during the interval. In the majority of cases, holders are quoting at approximately the same level that prevailed last week and and it is reported that the inquiry is increasing daily. Sellers' ideas at the close for stocks in quantity were: The 18 degree 1½c @ 2½c a pound; the 20 degree 2c @ 2¼c a pound and the 22 degree 2½c @ 2¾c a pound.

Acid, Nitric—The demand from manufacturers for picric continues to be heavy and the output is hardly sufficient to adequately take care of the business that is now being offered, and hence nitric is decidedly firm with only nominal prices heard. Quotations for the 40 degree material range from 9c to 10c a pound, according to quantity, while spot stocks of the 42 degree material are held in firm hands at 9½c @ 10½c a pound.

Acid, Sulphuric—An urgent demand continues from manufacturers of war munitions for sulphuric acid, and few spot quotations are heard since a number of the largest producers are well booked up with orders for several months ahead. Nominal quotations heard for spot and delivery until the last of the month are: The 66 degree acid 2c@3c a pound; the 60 degree 1½c@2c a pound; and the 50 degree sulphuric 1c@1½c a pound.

Alums—While there is no great accumulation of stocks of any grade of alum, it seems that supplies are amply sufficient to take care of a better demand. Prices closed as follows on spot and nearby goods: Potassium lump alum 8½c @9c a pound; potassium chrome alum 25c@28c a pound; ammonium lump alum, on spot, 4c@4¾c a pound, and ammonium chrome alum 19c@20c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—A strong export call, coupled with a heavy domestic demand, holds the spot and future market on this material in a tight and steady condition. It cannot be learned that there are any surplus stocks available and those who have supplies are quoting at 2c@2½c a pound, for material ½ per cent iron, while stocks free from iron are quoted at 3¼c@3½c a pound. Not for some time has this article been so firm and there is nothing to indicate any weakening.

Bleaching Powder—At the close the 27-pound tare was quoted on spot in the open market at 1½c@2c a pound, and the figure named for the 100-pound drum for export was between 2½c@3c a pound, depending upon quantity and destination. There is sufficient spot material on hand to take care of more business and prices, it is thought will not materially advance irrespective of a larger volume of business which is daily expected. The above prices have not been put to the supreme test during the past two or three days in the absence of any large orders, but several of the largest holders say they would not shade regardless of quantity and buyer.

Calcium Acetate—Prices are quotably unchanged at $6.00@$6.05 per hundred pounds. There continues a steady movement of stocks towards consumers and large business continues to be booked on future positions.

Copper Sulphate—Holders have again advanced their prices for copper sulphate on spot as well as for nearby positions, and a decidedly firmer condition is noted. Dealer speculation continues keen and according to several holders some difficulty is experienced in locating sufficient spot stocks to fill all orders promptly. Around 9¾c a pound appears to be the market for spot goods. For November-December delivery prices range from 9⅞c to 10c a pound, for the 98-99 per cent. material. blue vitriol (large).

Lead Acetate—The figure now heard for the white crystals is 17c@17½c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated is moving in steady volume to consumers at 15½c@16¾c a pound. Because of increased demand with no large surplus stocks in the local market, acetate of lead remains firm for spot, and the inquiry is heavy concerning forward positions.

Magnesite—No change has occurred in this material. The market is firm and in some instances trading is limited to the amount of spot stocks available. Factors were quoting firmly at $40.00@$45.00 a ton, on spot, f. o. b. mines, California; and $50.00@$55.00 a ton, f. o. b. New York. Shortage of carriers limits prompt movement of stocks.

Potash, Caustic—With spot stocks comparatively light, coupled with a strong emand from consumers caustic potash continues steady and firm and several holders have advanced their price slightly. Prices named for immediate shipment range from 63c@66c a pound for the 70-75 per cent. material, and 82c@83½c a pound for the 88-92

per cent. The 80-85 per cent. is quotably unchanged at 82½c@85c a pound, according to quantity.

Potassium Bichromate—Inquiries are good, but no additional large business has passed during the week. The quotation for spot is unchanged at 44¾c a pound as the inside, with some asking as high as 45c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Figures named in this market for spot goods range from $2.60 a pound up, for the red, and $1.30@$1.35 a pound for the yellow. A better demand has developed for both the yellow and red Japanese prussiate of potash and although the above prices are unchanged from those of a week ago, a firmer undertone is in evidence. It is reported that arrivals from Japan have fallen off again and importers say that it will be a matter of only a short time when spot material will be cleaned up, but at this writing there is a comparatively fair quantity of spot here.

Saltpetre—Producers are quoting 28c@28½c a pound, for the granulated and 31c@32c a pound for the crystals. One of the largest producers in New York said that he had made every effort to get export licenses from Washington, but not one is to be issued. He added that there was absolutely no movement of stocks toward South America or any foreign country. Irrespective of the fact that the export business has been cut off, the domestic demand is steady and there are no indications of any weakening.

Soda Ash—Wide ranges have been due, largely, to dealer speculation, as it cannot be learned from any source that there is much spot material available. Between 3⅛ and 3¼c a pound was the price named at the close for stocks in bags, and from 3¼c@3½c a pound for stocks in barrels. Dense ash continues scarce and the nominal price heard ranges from 3¾c@4c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—Holders were quoting slightly higher levels, with the inside figure at 8c a pound. Others were asking up to 8¼c a pound and even higher, according to quantity and buyer. November-December delivery is quoted at about the same price as spot, although from one direction a flat price of 7⅞c a pound was heard. With dealer speculation still keen fluctuations will doubtless continue.

Sodium Bichromate—With ample stocks on hand holders were quoting freely at 18½c@20c a pound, which is approximately the same range heard a week ago. With few inquiries there is no indication of an immediate improvement.

Sodium Nitrate—Inquiries continue good, but the demand is not heavy. The price named for spot material is $4.75@$5.00 per hundred pounds, for the crude and around $4.90 per hundred for January-March delivery. On spot the refined nitrate of soda is unchanged at 6¾c a pound.

AWARDS FOR PHARMACEUTICALS

The Surgeon General of the Army has made the following awards:

H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, 1,000 bottles ammonium, sixty-grain tablets, 100 in bottle, eighteen cents per bottle, 2,000 tubes cocaine hydrochloridium, two-grain hypodermic tablets, ten in amber-colored-lipped bottles, fifty cents per tube; total, $1,180.

Merck & Co., Inc., New York, 250 bottles chloral hydrate, $1.40; 1,000 bottles iodine, four-ounce, in amber-colored bottle, ninety-five cents per bottle; total, $1,300.

L. A. Saloman, New York, 1,000 wine gallons denatured alcohol, $925.

Lees, Smith & Sons Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, carborundum points, oxyphosphite cement, carborundum disks and carborundum wheels, $9,035.

NEW ENGLAND'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

When the war began, the capitalization of the chemical industries and those industries with which the chemical manufacturers are closely allied and classified amounted to more than $3,000,000,000 in the United States. Of that capitalization. New England had more than half a billion dollars in its six states. As that amount includes the capitalization of concerns producing and using such a wide variety of products as drugs, illuminating and heating gas, greases and oils, inks, soaps, glue, coke, salt, turpentines and resins, paints and varnishes, as well as those which are more generally understood as chemical products, such as fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs and extracts, mineral and vegetable acids, etc., it will be seen to what a great degree the chemical engineer and the manufacturers of allied products are associated in New England interests.

In 1914, there were 152 establishments in the six states, all of which could be called exclusively chemical producers. Since then the growth of the industry has continued at such a rate that it is safe to say that New England's chemical industry has more than doubled, and that the outputs have probably trebled.

TIN SITUATION ACUTE

Tin continues firm—Straits were impossible to obtain on spot and Banka equally difficult. The uncertainty of obtaining British shipping permits also continues to operate against the placing of orders for shipment so that the entire market for Straits is at a standstill. Banka is also an unknown quantity both for spot and shipment; interest chiefly centers in Chinese, which is more freely offered. Some sales were reported of November shipment from the Orient at 57¾c San Francisco. This would be equivalent to late December or January arrival. About 25 tons of spot Chinese tin was offered at 63c, but the price was not sufficiently inviting to lead to business. The London market advanced 5 shillings for both spot, standard and Straits. Future standard was unchanged at £258.

EXPORTS OF WAR CHEMICALS

Shipments of war materials from the United States reached a total value of $133,889,000 during the month of August, compared with $94,446,000 in July and $127,302,000 in June. In the eight months ended August 31, 1917, chemicals valued at $124,752,000 were exported compared with $105,741,000 for the corresponding period in 1916. The exports of chemicals, drugs and dyestuffs in August, 1917, were valued at $14,223,000 against $16,096,000 in August, 1916.

Acids exported in August, 1917, were valued at $3,044,000, compared with $6,281,000 exported in August, 1916. The value of the acids exported during the eight months ended August 31, was $34,227,000 against $28,125,000 for the first eight months of 1916.

REVENUE RULING ON PROPRIETARIES

A recent ruling by the Department of Internal Revenue and issued this week to members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association is in brief as follows:

Manufacturers, producers and importers of proprietary articles (wholesale and retail druggists are rated as manufacturers of goods made by or for them and marketed under their own labels), must make monthly returns and pay 2% of the amount of their sales. October returns must be made on such goods sold from the morning of October 4th to the evening of October 31st.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is not yet able to furnish blanks for monthly sales report, and until such blanks are furnished, no report for October need be made. If blanks are not available within a short time, the October sales may be included with the November sales report.

RECLAIMING THE DYE IN WASTE WATERS

A new process of reclaiming commercially the dye content of wash waters, dye baths and waste liquors produced in dyeing with sulphur colors, has recently been patented (U. S. Patent 1,242,676). The process consists in treating waste or wash waters with a substance that neutralizes the solvent effect of the alkaline sulphide initially used for rendering the sulphur dyestuff soluble in water, whereby the sulphur dyestuff is again rendered insoluble, after which it is reclaimed from the water.

MAY LEGALIZE COMBINATION OF EXPORTERS

President Wilson has discussed the bill to legalize combination of exporters for foreign trade with several members of Congress recently, and Senator Pomerene, after a visit to the White House, has announced his determination to push the measure for an early consideration in the next session of Congress.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

GOVERNMENT COMMANDEERS TOLUOL

Stocks in Transit Already Seized and Manufacturers are Notified to Report Production—Few Changes in Coal-Tar Colors—Intermediates Stronger.

This has been a comparatively busy week in the local color and dyestuffs market and many dealers have advanced their spot and nearby price on a number of important materials. Beyond a doubt the outstanding feature has been the sudden tightness of toluol, and at this writing there is practically none available in this market on spot. When it was learned that the Government had decided to commandeer all available stocks, prices immediately shot up and supplies that were available on the market were withdrawn, but during the past two or three days, it is learned from reliable sources, fairly large stocks have been located and taken over.

It is also stated that the Government has notified all producers of toluol to report to them their production as it developes, and to state the points of shipment so that in an emergency supplies for T. N. T. purposes may be seized at once. Several manufacturers using the material report that supplies have already been commandeered en route forcing the owner to cover elsewhere. Just what compensation will be made is not definitely known at this writing. The general idea is that industries consuming toluol will not have to suspend, but that those not essential to the National defense will be supplied pro rata as to relative needs.

In the meantime, toluol is difficult to buy. One holder in the local market has material rolling, but will not quote firm until it is here. Wide price ranges have been heard, due to the present unsettled condition, and in view of the reverses to the Italian army and the announcement that the United States Government will assist Italy to the limit, T. N. T. requirements will probably be heavier than ever before.

In coal tar colors very few price changes have occurred, but where they have, it appears that the price has been downward. The market is fairly steady and considerable consumer buying has been noted. Natural dyestuffs, dyewoods, extracts and raw tanning materials have held their own during the interval and figures named at the close are approximately the same as they were last week. Albumen continues scarce on spot and few quotations are heard for this position. Holders of archil are receiving a good volume of inquiries, but no large business has developed. Cochineal and cutch are in steady demand, and with spot in light supply, prices are holding firm. No additional interest is reported on the part of consumers for divi divi and the decline in price noted last week is unchanged. Stocks on spot, however, are not abundant. The demand for gambier and indigo continues strong and a steady volume of business has passed to consumers. All grades of logwood remain quiet, and it appears that if trading does not improve, importers will again lower their price in order to dispose of stocks. Fustic and sumac, on the other hand, are in unusually heavy demand and stocks are hardly sufficient to handle the large number of orders now being received.

Where price changes have occurred on intermediates the tendency has been upward. There are no large spot quantities of any of the important items and indications are that prices will hold up well in the face of a steady and strong demand from consumers and dealer speculation. Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are in good demand. A better call is noted this week for aniline oil and a number of holders have advanced their price slightly. Benzidine is steady with prices quotably unchanged. No particular improvement has been noted in benzol although there are reports that sales the past week have involved many thousand gallons. Naphthalene continues to be of considerable interest to consumers everywhere and some are already quoting in the 10c neighborhood. Phenol continues scarce. Betanaphthol is firm and toluidine scarce.

Albumen—Prices are 54c to 58c a pound for the domestic and in the neighborhood of 60c a pound for the imported blood. Prices continue to tend upward and the imported egg is held at around $1 a pound. The blood, both foreign and domestic, is quoted very lightly on spot as dealers say they are unable to take care of the present spot demand.

Archil—No price changes have occurred on any grade of archil. The triple continues to be quoted with considerable firmness at 18c @ 20c a pound, while the double is steady and unchanged at 15c a pound. The majority of holders of the concentrated are asking 26c a pound, but from one or two directions, slightly lower figures were named. Spot stocks are not in abundant supply.

Cochineal—With a steady demand for this material and light spot supplies, prices are holding firm and quotably unchanged. The figure named for the gray black is 62c @ 65c a pound, with very little of this variety offered in the open market. For a good grade of the silver the price is 53c@56c a pound, and the figure named for the rosy black variety is 65c @ 69c a pound, depending on quantity.

Cutch—Spot of all grades of cutch are light. With the undertone of the market firmer, prices named are 12c to 13c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes. The liquid continues to be held in firm hands at 8½c @ 9c a pound, and the spot price for the tablets is unchanged at 10c to 12c a pound.

Divi Divi—No additional consumer demand has been recorded in this market for divi divi and the market is quiet. On a firm bid perhaps $65 a ton could be shaded, but with $70 a ton prevailing as the maximum price, it would appear that quantity would be the determining factor between these two ranges.

Gambier—There appears to be a fair quantity of spot gambier on hand. The 25 per cent. tan gambier is unchanged at 10c @ 10½c a pound. Spot lots of the cubes No. 1 are quoted at 23c @ 24c a pound, while 21c @ 21½c a pound is the price named for the cubes No. 2. Common gambier is quoted at 15¾c @ 16c a pound.

Indigo—Local dealers are now quoting 30c @ 32c a pound for the spot wool, and 50c @ 54c a pound for the cotton on spot. An active demand continues for both varieties of indigo and with supplies held lightly a firm undertone is reported from all directions.

Logwood—This market has been quiet for some time and there is nothing this week to indicate any immediate improvement. The Mexican sticks (Campeache) are quoted comparatively freely on spot at $38 @ $43 a ton. The 51 degree extract is quoted on spot at 9½c @ 10½c a pound, which is approximately the same spot price named last week. There is a fairly good inquiry for the chips on spot, but few large sales have passed. Although the majority of holders of the chips are quoting at 3c a pound, 2½c a pound would be accepted, probably, on firm bids. Arrivals of stocks from Hayti and Mexico are said to have improved within the past week.

Fustic—Few importers will do much shading below $50 a ton on the sticks, and a number are quoting with much firmness at $53 a ton as the outside figure. Prices heard for the solid range from 25c to 26c a pound, and the chips are finding ready buyers at 4½c @ 5c a pound. With the Government still a large buyer for fustic, coupled with a steady call from other consumers, only a firm condition may be expected for some time.

Sumac—The Virginia sumac, guaranteed 25 per cent. tan, is quoted at $50 @ $59 a ton depending on quantity and seller, and local importers continue to quote with much firmness at $87 @ $90 a ton for the Sicilian material. There is little spot on either grade available here as the demand is so heavy that the market is cleaned up as arrivals appear.

Coal-Tar Derivatives.

Acid, Naphthionic—At the close a decidedly firm condition was noted on naphthionic acid, with spot refined held tightly at $1.80 @ $1.85 a pound, and the crude on spot at $1.40 @ $1.50 a pound, f. o. b. works. The production is being increased daily now, as the demand grows

heavier, but there is every reason to believe that prices will continue steady.

Acid, Sulphanilic—While several small sales have passed on spot stocks at 31c a pound as the inside, the majority of holders continue to quote with considerable firmness at 34c a pound, and even above. This material, like naphthionic acid, has been in constant and comparatively heavy demand for two or three weeks. The quantity of spot material in the open market, while not abundant is amply sufficient to take care of the consumer business now being placed.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Between 27c and 28c a pound, drums extra is the price named for spot and nearby aniline oil, and a number of important holders are quoting firmly at approximately the same price for delivery until the last of this year. Some resale material has been quoted at around 26c a pound, drums extra, in one or two quarters for large business, but this price is considered absolutely inside and generally for a product containing an excess of water. Producers of oil with a minimum water contents would not do much shading under 27c a pound, drums extra. Several unusually large orders have been placed during the week. The salts is offered at 33c a pound.

Benzidine—The spot price of the base is quotably unchanged at $1.85 @ $1.90 a pound and the sulphate at $1.45 @ $1.50 a pound.

Benzol—While quotations have been quite general at around 45½ @ 46c a gallon, it is thought that bids at a lesser figure would receive serious consideration. For small quantities 46c to 48c a gallon is asked.

Naphthalene—Spot cars of flake naphthalene were available at the close from a few sources at 9½c a pound, but the majority of holders of spot stocks were asking 9¾c a pound and up for prime stock. The future position of this material is decidedly firm and there are reported to be buyers at 9½c a pound for November-December delivery. As high as 12c a pound was quoted by one large Western factor, but the leading producing source is quoting firmly at 10c a pound, flat.

Dinitrotoluol—Although no large quantities of spot dinitrotoluol are reported available offerings have been made locally of this material from one or two reliable manufacturing sources at 55c a pound, moisture free basis. In most directions, however, the price for spot goods is 55c to 60c a pound.

Para-amidophenol—Contract goods for delivery for the early part of 1918 are attracting much attention now from consumers throughout the country and prices named for January-March of 1918 range from $4.20 @ $4.25 a pound. In the majority of cases large holders of the spot base are quoting with much firmness at $4.50 @ $5.00 a pound, while the hydrochloride remains unchanged on spot at around $5.00 a pound, with shading possible on firm bids. Buying has been comparatively heavy for the past week.

Phenol—Several large sales were reported just before the close (Wednesday) at the comparatively high level of 52c a pound. These sales were in quantities of from five to ten tons. In other quarters, there were offerings of similar amounts from 51c to 52c a pound, but lots involving car minimums are difficult to locate. During the early part of the week, one reliable offer was reported of 25,000 pounds at 51c a pound net, for arrival within nine or ten days. Many rumors are heard regarding Government prices which have been reported as 38c a pound, but this is not official.

Betanaphthol—The local market for this product is gradually gaining strength, due principally, to the strong situation governing raw materials. The production at the present time is confined to seven or eight firms. For the technical the price named is 65c a pound, with others asking 68c a pound as the outside. The sublimed is quoted at 87½c @ 90c, with the U. S. P., same melting point, at $1.25 a pound.

Toluidine—The para fraction is available from first hands at $2.25 a pound, although some second hands have been shading this figure from ten to fifteen points. At the close contracts for the para were available at $2.10 @ $2.15 a pound. The ortho is firmer and in the majority of cases $1.00 a pound is heard, although several small lots have passed at five and ten points less.

Toluol—The situation on toluol is becoming tense and it is apparently impossible to locate spot stocks. A sale was reported at $1.95 a pound ,and this lot, in the opinion of the trade, practically cleaned the market of spot goods. In the majority of cases only nominal quotations are heard for spot goods, and the price is in the neighborhood of $2.00 a pound. Not in a long time has this material undergone such a sudden and material change, upward, and from all indications it would appear that private consumers will have considerable trouble in locating stocks at any price, as the Government is already taking this article for its own use.

MARKET BREVITIES

Picric acid valued at $4,102,160 cleared from New York during September for France.

The A. L. Goslin Corporation of Manhattan, dealers in chemicals, etc., has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $500,000.

The Ver-Vac Company, manufacturers of flavoring extracts, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $100,000.

The Natural Products Company, Portland, Me., chemicals, drugs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of Maine with a capital stock of $300,000.

The plant of the Mineral Products Company at Marysvale, Utah, which was burned recently, is to be rebuilt at once, according to a report from Salt Lake City.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation of Niagara Falls, has been incorporated under the laws of New York with 3,000,000 shares common stock; active capital $15,000,000.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the Japanese steamer Kenyon Maru, from Shanghai, with 332 packages castor oil, 700 rape oil and 165 albumen.

The Hedd Chemical Company of Hoboken, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $15,000. Incorporators: Harry Raff, William S. Drieson and Milton Hart, all of Chicago.

Manufacturers of trade mark goods and retailers opposed to price fixing are testifying before the Federal Trade Commission on the advantages and disadvantages of fixed prices. The principle for which the manufacturers contend was embodied in the Stevens bill which has so far failed to pass Congress.

Japan's output of sulphuric acid is 582,500 tons a year, excluding the output of a few factories that is not made public. Of this quantity, 421,150 tons is consumed by the manufacturers themselves for the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia, hydrochloric acid, etc., leaving the remaining 161,150 tons available for general requirements. The domestic demands now amount to about 100,000 tons a year, so that the quantity for export is about 50,000 tons.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acacia, 5c@15c
Acetone, 5c
Acid, Benzoic from Toluol, 75c
Caraway, 10c
Elderberries, Flowers, 15c
Oil, Cloves, 25c
Wormwood, $1
Pancreatin, U. S P., 40c
Potassa, White Sticks, 15c
Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican, 5c
Sodium Benzoate, 75c
Spirits Turpentine, 1c
Unicorn Root, 30c
Vanillin, 10c

Declined

Acid, Citric, 1c@2c
Lactic, U.S.P., 50c
Pyrogallic, 20c
Alcohol, Cologne Spirit, 95 p.c., 20c
Commercial, 95 p.c., 20c
Denatured, 2c@5c
Anise Seed, 10c
Ceresin, 4c
Fennel Seed, 10c
Hemp Seed, 3c
Oil, Neatsfoot, 5c@10c
Paris Green, 5c
Sodium Bichromate, 5c
Sugar of Milk, 10c

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb	—	— 3.55
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.65
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .58
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— —
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.13
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
97 p.c.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.81	— .82
188 proof	gal.	.83	— .84
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— —
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	**lb.**	**.80**	**— .90**
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran.	lb.	.65	— .66
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.17	— .18
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.40	— 5.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.16	— .17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	— —
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Atropine,Alk.U.S.P.,1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P.1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.54	— .59
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— .35
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	—	— 6.55
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine, U. S. P., tins	lb.	—	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06½
*Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.10
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U. S. P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Phosphate	oz.	15.00	—15.50
Sulphate	oz.	16.00	—16.50
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .74½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .75½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .77
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .77½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.76	— .77½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .75
Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	25-lb. jars	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.13	— .23
Chloroform	lb.	—	— .63
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, alkaloid, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride,5oz.cans incl.	oz.	—	— 9.10
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.25½	— .26½
Cases, fingers	lb.	.33	— .35
Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.05
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.00
Acetate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	—10.85
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.00
Bulk	oz.	—	—10.80
Phosphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	— 8.30
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	— 7.90
Sulphate, 1 oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.85
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.50
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .67
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.72	— .73
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.36	— .37
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.51	— .54
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .53
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .52½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	—	— —
*Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .37
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.29	— 1.30
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19
French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.39	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.72	— .74
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .71
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.17	— .17½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb.	.70	— .70½
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.70	— .70½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.71½	— .72
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.70	— .70½
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.55	— .56
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.51	— .51½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	7.75	— 8.75
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.75	— .80
*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	lb.	.86	— .90
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.41	— .43
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans	lb.	2.63	— 2.75
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
*Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— —
*Crystals	lb.	—	— —
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25	— 2.27
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15	— .20
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .53
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	— .14½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.45	— .50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Oxide, tins, light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,cryst.	lb.	—	— .24
crystals	lb.	—	— .24
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.60
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide s. v.	oz.	—	— .45
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.69	— .71
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	100.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—13.80
Hydrochlor.½-oz.x.1-oz.box	oz.	—	—15.85
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—13.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—15.55
½-oz. vials, 2½1oz. boxes	oz.	—	—15.75
¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—15.80
Diacetyl, Alk., ½-oz. v	oz.	—	—21.25
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v	oz.	—	—19.25
Ethyl, Hydrochloride,1-oz.v	oz.	—	—22.25
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	— —
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— 10½
Balls	lb.	.10½—	.11
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	— —
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	— —
Granular	lb.	—	—32.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum,light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼—	.05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¼—	.10½
Snow White	lb.	.13¼—	.14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Cryst. (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.50	— 1.51
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.82	— .84
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.62½—	.04
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	40.00	—42.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	45.25	—45.50
Safrol			
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, powd. 5-lb.carton,U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.97
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.75	—37.00
Powdered	lb.	37.25	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.30
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	.53⅜—	.57
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.31	— .34
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd.,bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .85
Granular, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.50
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
*Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— —
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.24	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½—	.14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.65
Bromide, gran.	lb.	—	— .86
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate	lb.	.22½—	.23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.42	— .43
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.90	— 1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.62	— .65
Casks	lb.	.58	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.25	—18.25
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Tin crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.18¼—	.19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.68	— .68½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p. c.	lb.	.11½—	.12
Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	lb.	.36	— .37
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¾—	.13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾—	.13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst. ,U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.52	— .54
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57½—	.58
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.54½—	.55½
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.52½—	.53½
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
*Nominal.			
Citric crystals, bbls	lb.	.72	— .75
Powder	lb.	.72½—	.75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½—	.10½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.44	— .45
Picric, kegs	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— 1.35
Stearic, Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .81½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½—	.79½

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	lb.	.80	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Lead Free	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.55	— .56
Java	lb.	.85	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.70	— 4.00
Bottles	lb.	3.75	— 4.10
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.15	— 6.50
Distilled	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
*Malefern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—26.00
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	70.00	—80.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.22	— .30
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.50	—12.00
West Indian	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.50	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.70	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.46	— .47

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.20	— .21
of Tree	lb.	.08	— .09
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.42	— .45
Broken	lb.	.35	— .36
Yellow "quills"	lb.	.50	— .51
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	— .29
***Maracaibo, yellow, powd.**	lb.	.30	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .10½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.05½	— .06
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 6.70
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.25	— 4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.10	— .11
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09½	— .10½
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.28	— .29
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.50	— .55
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.60	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	—	— —
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .50
Sorts	lb.	—	— .40
Siftings	lb.	—	— .38
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.47	— .49
Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	9.75	—10.25
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06¼	— .08
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.49	— .50
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.11	— .11½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.18½	— .19
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¼
Domestic	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.95	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.28	— .36
*German	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, **natural**	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .37
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.36	— .38
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	—	— .54
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.55	— .60
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.50	— .57
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09¼	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.23	— .29
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Unicorn **false (helonias)**	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24	— .25
Star	lb.	.32	— .33
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08½
South American	lb.	.06¼	— .06⅞
Caraway, African	lb.	.63	— .63½
Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
*Nominal.			

Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.48	— .48½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .60
Celery	lb.	.28	— .28½
Colchicum	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13	— .13½
*German, small	lb.	.25	— .26
*Roumanian ,small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13¾
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11½
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¾	— .05½
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
*Hulled	lb.	.08¾	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16	— .17
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
California, brown	lb.	.15¾	— .15½
Chinese	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.15½	— .16
English, yellow	lb.	.15¼	— .15½
*German, yellow	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18¼
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian	lb.	.60	— .60½
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.11	— .11½
Japanese	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23¼
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15¾	— .17¼
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.60	— .65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	— .20½
Canton rolls	lb.	.12½	— .13
Saigon, rolls, No. 1	lb.	.46	— .47
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Japan	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .15½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Mombasa	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.55	— .56
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.55	— .60
Zanzibar	lb.	.54	— .55
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	— .13
Cochin	lb.	.16	— .16½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Japan	lb.	.11½	— .12
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .50½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.49	— .49½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.23½	— .24
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .24
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23	— .23¼
White	lb.	.27½	— .27¾
Pimento	lb.	.06¼	— .06½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	— .28
Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .56
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.45	— .50
*Candelilla	lb.	—	— —
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 1	lb.	.57	— .59
No. 2	lb.	.51	— .53
No. 3	lb.	.45	— .47
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	— .20
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.16¼	— .17¼
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
*Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .80
*Green	lb.	.85	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.40	— .45
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.60	— .65
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
*Nominal.			

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .24½
Double Pressed	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .27

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
70 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .15¼
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.21½	— .22½
Glacial	lb.	.36	— .37
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Potash, lump	lb.	.08½	— .09
Chrome	lb.	.25	— .28
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16¾
Lump	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.01½	— .02
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, **second hands**	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., **second hands**	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¾
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .02½
20 deg carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	— .10
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¾
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44¾	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.82½	— .84
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c.per ton	ton	375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.35

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpeter, Granulated	lb.	.28	— .29
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Dense	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p. c.	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.19	— .21
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.70	— 4.90
Refined	lb.	.06½—	.06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.35	— .37
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.34	— .36
Silicate 60 p. c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.00
Silicate, 40 p. c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25.00	—26.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	—35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

*Acid Amidonaphthols'phonic	lb.	—	— —
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Refined	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.31	— .34
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	— .28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	— .34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.47½	— .50
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.46	— .48
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedinophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
e-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.80
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.58	— .60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	— .60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.87½	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.70	— .80
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	—1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	4.00	— 7.00
Alpine Red	lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Congo Red	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— 1.25
Direct Blue	lb.	2.15	— 3.75
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Green Crystals	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.50
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Jet	lb.	.85	— 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.20

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14¾
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .60
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	50.00	—53.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	38.00	—43.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	— .13
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .32
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10	— .12
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron,	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	— .61
Domestic	lb.	.53	— .54
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	—70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—63.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	—90.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Common	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .21½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	.02½
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.93	.95
Domestic, prime	gal.	.91	.93
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.11½	.12
English	lb.	.11½	.12
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.16½	.17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.05	2.10
Off Prime	gal.	1.60	1.70
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50	1.55
No. 1.	gal.	1.40	1.45
No. 2.	gal.	1.35	1.40
Menhaden, Brown	gal.	.92	.94
Light, strained	gal.	.94	.96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96	.98
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.98	1.00
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	—	.90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.20	2.30
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.00	2.10
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.90	2.00
Dark	gal.	1.35	1.40
Prime	gal.	1.55	1.65
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	.24
Herring	gal.	—	—
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14¼	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14¼	.15
*Seal ,white	gal.	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	.12
*Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.67	1.70
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	1.67
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.64	1.66
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	.24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	.25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.55	1.60
*Prime	gal.	1.50	1.55
*Whale, natural	gal.	—	1.10
Bleached,winter	gal.	1.15	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26½	.28
Cases	lb.	.27½	.29
No. 3	lb.	.25	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½	.17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16¼	.16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17¼	.18
*Corn, refined, bbls	lb.	20.62	20.96
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.17½	.18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.30	1.35
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	—	19.00
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow	gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.12	1.13
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.14	1.15
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.15	1.16
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.16	1.17
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.35	2.50
*Foots	lb.	.30	.35
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.21	.22
*Benin	lb.	.19	.20
*Niger	lb.	.18¾	.18¾
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.60	1.65
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—

*Nominal.

*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls	gal.	1.60	1.70
Blown	gal.	1.70	1.75
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	.40
Second	gal.	.42	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—
*Imported	gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.16¼	.16¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	.15
Summer	gal.	.13	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.52½	.53
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled bbls.	gal.	.47	.51½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.39	.46
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.60	4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50	15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	80-bbl.	6.65	6.70

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	.65
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	.64
V. S. O.	lb.	—	.64½
Fine Orange	lb.	—	.50
Second Orange	lb.	—	.47
T. N.	lb.	—	.46
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	.47
*Button	lb.	—	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	.45	.46
Bone, Dry	lb.	.55	.56

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f. o. b. Texas		—	48.00
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		46.00	47.00
Columbia		50.00	—
New rleans	ton	47.00	49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	53.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	1.75
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.47	.52
Open kettle	gal.	.53	.58
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	.40
Fancy	lb.	.63	.75
Medium	lb.	.45	.50
Honey— *Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17	.17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		—	5.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12½	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10	.10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.25	.25½
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾	.13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

| | Ar-buckle | Fed. Sug. | War-ner | Amer. Nat. | Sug. Ref. | Sug. Ref. | Sug. Ref

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.85	— .90
1st select, powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.75	— .80
Seconds	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts, amber	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.50	— .55
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— —
Acetanilid	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.26	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.55	— .60
Technical	lb.	.48	— .52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	.80	— .82
Acetorone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetysalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .30
	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd. U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	.44	— .48
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .60
10 and 25-lb cans	lb.	—	— —
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .68
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.68	— .71
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.55	— .65
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	10.80	—12.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.74	— .75
Less than keg	lb.	.78	— .85
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb	1.80	— 2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dilute	oz.	.13	— .17
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	.09	— .10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.40	— .45
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
1-oz. vials	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bulk	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lva. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd., sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	9.00	— 9.15
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.35	— 5.40
Less	gal.	5.60	— 6.10
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Less	gal.	5.55	— 6.00
Denatured, bbls.; less	gal.	.93	— 1.15
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.30	— 1.50
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	— .28
Bulk	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.20	— .25
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.75	— .80
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	— .13
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.18	— .23
20 deg.	lb.	.20	— .25
26 deg., Conc	lb.	.22	— .26
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	— .80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.25	— .30
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .26
C. P. Gran	lb.	.31	— .33
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 4.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto	lb.	—	— .50
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Argyrol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Ground	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic	lb.	.40	— .45
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .26
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .65
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay, Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Less	gal.	3.85	— 4.25
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	—	— 5.85
	oz.	.38	— .40
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .85
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.18	— .20
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.30	— .35
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—14.70
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.75	— 9.06
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.77	— .85
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.77½	— .83
Powdered	lb.	.86	— .91
Japanese	lb.	.76	— .85
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.10	— .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	— .50
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.23	— .28
Yellow	lb.	.21	— .26
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00½	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.78	— .85
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	lb.	.50	— .52
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Penang	lb.	.65	— .75
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.45	—12.65
Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz.	10.15	—10.80
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	10.35	—11.00
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— 1.00

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Codeine	oz.	14.50 —14.75
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.25 —13.50
Nitrate	oz.	13.25 —13.50
Salicylate	oz.	11.40 —11.65
Phosphate	oz.	11.40 —11.65
Sulphate	oz.	12.00 —12.25
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15 — .20
Blue	lb.	.14 — .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		— — .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.60 — 2.85
Seed	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.10 — 4.35
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.60 — .65
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.65 — .70
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38 — .46
Pulp	lb.	.60 — .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25 — .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35 — .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30 — .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36 — .42
Seed	lb.	.25 — .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Para	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Ammoniated	lb.	.60 — .70
Arsenate	oz.	— — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45 — .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		— — .15
Hydroxide	lb.	— — 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36 — .40
Nitrate	lb.	— — .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	— — .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14 — .17
Bbls.	lb.	.10½— .11½
Powdered	lb.	.11 — .16
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5- .04
Coriander	lb.	.23 — .28
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)		
Coto Bark	lb.	.35 — .45
Cotoin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		— — —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12 — .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55 — 1.65
Cranesbill	lb.	.24 — .29
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb.	.60 — .75
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.18 — .20
Carbonate	oz.	— — 1.95
Phosphite	oz.	— — —
Valerate	oz.	— — 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.35 — .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55 — .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Cudbear	lb.	.45 — .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27 — .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30 — .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	— — —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30 — .35
Root	lb.	.50 — .55
Cut	lb.	.55 — .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25 — .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19 — .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13 — .15
White	lb.	.22 — .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	— — .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —23.85
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —21.70
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.		— — .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	— — 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	— — .80
Digipuratum, ⅛-oz.	ea.	— — 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00 —21.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75 — .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	— — 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.75 — .80
Powdered	lb.	.80 — .85
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	— — —
1 oz.	oz.	— — .37
Dionin	oz.	21.50 —21.80
Diuretin	oz.	— — 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Dragon's Blood, powdered	lb.	.60 — .65
Extra	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Reeds	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	gr.	.19 — .21
Duotol	oz.	— — 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35 — .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38 — .42
Ground	lb.	.40 — .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		— — —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	— — 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00 — 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25 — .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.45 — .50
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	— — .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33 — .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	— —13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Eosine	oz.	— — .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	— — .70
Ergotole	oz.	— — 1.00
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	— — .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	— — .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50 — .60
Chloric	lb.	.60 — .80
Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
U. S. P.	lb.	.45 — .50
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44 — .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52 — .62
Washed	lb.	.32 — .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55 — .70
Benzoate	lb.	— — 1.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	— — .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	— — 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17 — .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15 — .20
Eudoxine	oz.	— — 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	— — 4.50
Euresol	oz.	— — 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	— — 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40 — .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35 — .46
Powdered	lb.	.45 — .50
Euphorine	oz.	— — 1.25
Euquinine	½ oz.	— oz. —
Europhen	oz.	— — 1.80
*Exalgine	oz.	— — —
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40 — 1.60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75 — .80
German	lb.	.25 — .30
French	lb.	.25 — .30
Ferratin	oz.	— — 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		— — 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	— — 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	— — 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— — .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	— —15.00
Less	lb.	.10½— .13
Ground	lb.	.11 — .14
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16 — .18
Ground	lb.	.23 — .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05 — .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07 — .10
Gaduol	oz.	— — 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00 — 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20 — .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.55 — 2.65
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05 — 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25 — .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground	lb.	.33 — .36
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50 — 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)		
Glucose	lb.	.12 — .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.72 — .73
in cans	lb.	.74 — .75
Less	lb.	.80 — .83
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	— — .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	— oz 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50 — 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	— — 5.50
Brown, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	— —12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80 — 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.50 — 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60 — 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30 — .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.45 — .50
Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03 — .06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65 — 1.75
Carbonate	oz.	4.50 — 4.75
Phosphite	oz.	— — 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	— — 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	— — 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	— — 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20 — .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	— — 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	— — .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30 — .38
Helmitol	lb.	— — —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Gum	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	— — .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	— — .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11 — .14
Hemol	oz.	.80 — .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — —
German	lb.	5.50 — 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60 — 5.85
Seed	lb.	— — .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.40 — .50
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Hiera Picra	lb.	— — .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	— — .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54 — .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54 — .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.23 — .26
Hops, select (1917)	lb.	.35 — .40
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.46 — .48
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Hydracetin	oz.	— — 2.00
Hydranges Root	lb.	.22 — .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	— — .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55 — 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.21 — .30
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15 — .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67 — .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	— — 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30 — .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.11 — .12
Hypnone	oz.	— — 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	— — .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32 — .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	— — 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		— — 1.40

*Nominal.

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	1.80	— 2.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.35	— 4.90
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .26
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.48	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.50	— .55
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.80
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .48
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.28	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.		2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"		—	— .65
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .70
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Y & S ⅛s	lb.	.44½	— .52
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.45	— .50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chloride	oz.	—	— .28
Citrate	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst	lb.	.70	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Mercury	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.10	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide ..	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol).	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ½-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Alkaloid, pure ¼-oz. v.	oz.	18.70	—19.70
Hydrobromide, ½-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Meconate	oz.	—	—16.80
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	16.30	—16.50
½-oz. vial	oz.	16.55	—16.80
Valerate, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.55	— .60
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	— .16
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .90
Narcotine, pure ½-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .17
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .30
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— —
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	— .50
Extra large 80 to lb.	lb.	.50	— .55
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	— 1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), American Bbls. or less	gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .30
Caraway	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.31	— .37
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .80
Cloves	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
Norwegian	gal.	4.70	— 4.80
Bbls	ea.	125.00	128.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	— 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	6.25	— 6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	— 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.28	— 1.44
Raw	gal.	1.27	— 1.43
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.60	— 1.80
Essential	oz.	2.45	— 2.55
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.65	— 3.75
Malaga	gal.	2.65	— 2.85
Pompeian	gal.	3.50	— 3.80
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	— .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Western	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb.	14.00	—15.00
West Indian	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.60	— .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	— .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Wormwood, Amer. good	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.20	— 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	—35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	— .25
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.34	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.70	— .80
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Paris Green	lb.	.50	— .55
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	— .37
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ens.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Phene-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .13
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.35	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25	— 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chlor, 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	— .90
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	2.25	— 2.85
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Bichromate	lb.	.65	— .70
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	— .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .42
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .33
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Yellow	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	— .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.69
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.86
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .95
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.49
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.66
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.83	— .85
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.13	— .18
German	lb.	—	— —
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	— .70
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.70	— .75
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpetre (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .70
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Mexican cut	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz.		—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.36	— .41
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.60	— .70
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.15	— 1.20
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.86	— .91
Fused Cones	oz.	1.05	— 1.07
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.40	— .45
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.30	— .35
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.30	— .35
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.45	— .50
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.40	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.50	— .55
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.90	— 3.00
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02¾	— .04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02¾	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Aromatic	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, comp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Spirits Turpentine	lb.	.57	— .67
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Staveacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 7.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.57	— .62
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	— .80
Roll	lb.	.06	— .07
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .14
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½	— .09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea	—	— .35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.75
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.75	—23.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.80	—21.00
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.60	— .65
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v.	oz.	—	— .38
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .90
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
100s		—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.55	— .60
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.75	— .80
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.50	— 1.75
Barrels	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— 1.50
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.30	— .35
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.50	— .60
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .28
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2—Exports for month of September

Imports

ACIDS—
180 gallons cresylic
5,000 gallons cresylic

BALSAM COPAIBA—
19,200 pounds
10,560 pounds
2,400 pounds

BAY RUM—
50 gallons, Porto Rico

BERRIES—
37,500 pounds juniper
26,500 pounds juniper

BEANS—
15,000 pounds vanilla
4,450 pounds vanilla
1,300 pounds tonka
11,900 pounds tonka

DIVI-DIVI—
75,100 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
128,400 pounds indigo
52,600 pounds indigo
100 pounds orchil liquor

ESSENTIAL OILS—
5,800 pounds various
7,600 pounds various
8,500 pounds various
8,600 pounds various
1,200 pounds geranium
3,000 pounds lemon

FLOWERS—
6,000 pounds arnica
9,000 pounds poppy
2,600 pounds various
8,600 pounds chamomile

GLYCERIN—
121,500 pounds

GUARANA—
3,950 pounds

GUMS—
23,150 pounds tragacanth
1,200 pounds tragacanth
2,300 pounds gamboge
6,000 pounds chicle
43,800 pounds arabic
70,400 pounds arabic
87,400 pounds arabic
1,400 pounds ammoniac

HERBS—
500 pounds various

MOSS—
8,000 pounds Irish

LEAVES—
11,200 pounds thyme
5,520 pounds savory
1,640 pounds various
28,575 pounds marjoram
19,500 pounds horehound
7,800 pounds eucalyptus
1,500 pounds digitalis
7,500 pounds bay

LIME—
82,600 pounds, carbonate
2,900 pounds citrate

LOGWOOD—
600 tons, in bulk

LYCOPODIUM—
1,300 pounds

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2,000 pounds medicine

NICKEL SALTS—
22,400 pounds

KOLA NUT—
2,800 pounds

OILS—
4,500 gallons, codliver
15,000 pounds coconut
5,000 pounds castor
455 pounds palm
500 pounds orange

OPIUM—
760 pounds

ROOTS—
660,750 pounds licorice
670 pounds ipecac
7,920 pounds dandelion
500 pounds althea
1,600 pounds various
6,000 pounds orris

SEED—
700 pounds quince
590 pounds various
72,000 pounds cumin
112,500 pounds coriander
209 bushels castor
389 bushels castor
937 bushels castor
135 bushels castor
8,250 pounds caraway
19,140 pounds caraway

SODIUM SULPHATE—
100 pounds

SPICES—
500 pounds mace
29,350 pounds nutmegs

SPONGES—
18,500 pounds

TAMARINDS—
2,600 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
263,476 pounds
114,325 pounds

WAX—
590 pounds bees
1,700 pounds bees
900 pounds bees
7,050 pounds carnauba

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
1,233 pounds, Uruguay
397,053 pounds, France
100 pounds, Spain

ACID, NITRIC—
110 pounds, Trinidad
580 pounds, British India
15 pounds, Venezuela

ACID, PICRIC—
6,619,795 pounds, France

ACID, SULPHURIC—
385 pounds, Uruguay
33 pounds, Venezuela
14,000 pounds, France
29,894 pounds, Mexico
800 pounds, Barbados

ALCOHOL—
25,110 gallons, France
35,813 gallons, Italy

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
114,179 gallons, France

BENZOL—
3,575,892 pounds, France

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
375 pounds, British South Africa
16,000 pounds, British Honduras
13,600 pounds, Costa Rica
16,748 pounds, Guatemala
20,548 pounds, Honduras

COPPER SULPHATE—
100 pounds, Salvador
11,250 pounds, Mexico
1,350 pounds, St. Pierre

FORMALDEHYDE—
$6,484, France
$497, Spain
$37,428, England

GINSENG ROOT—
8 pounds, Cuba

GLYCERIN—
97,840 pounds, France
668,398 pounds, Italy
546 pounds, Portugal

GLUCOSE—
1,003,754 pounds, France
3,168,184 pounds, Italy
828 pounds, Portugal

LIME ACETATE—
258,598 pounds, France

LIME, CHLORIDE—
11,155 pounds, Norway
62,270 pounds, Spain

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
381,819 pounds, China

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
112 pounds, Mexico
31,757 pounds, Mexico

QUICKSILVER—
2,850 pounds, Australia

SODA ASH—
51,520 pounds, British South Africa
300,000 pounds, Denmark
459,200 pounds, Italy
277,302 pounds, Norway

SODA, CAUSTIC—
660,116 pounds, British India
1,092,407 pounds, British South Africa
21,873 pounds, Portuguese Africa
40,700 pounds, France
284,193 pounds, Italy
683,242 pounds, Norway
895,866 pounds, England

SODA, SAL—
1,010 pounds, Venezuela
1,649 pounds, Bermuda
1,875 pounds, Panama
11,625 pounds, Barbados

SODIUM SILICATE—
4,083 pounds, British West Africa
24,024 pounds, Norway
11,200 pounds, England
8,681 pounds, Panama

SPONGES—
4,072 pounds, France
60 pounds, Mexico
87 pounds, Cuba

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
88 tons, France
24 tons, Trinidad

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
3,476 tons, Cuba

ZINC OXIDE—
241,000 pounds, France
873,700 pounds, England
201,600 pounds, Scotland

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has found, by means of experiments, that there is enough gelatin in grayfish wastes to justify its recovery. The work was done at the bureau's laboratory at Woods Hole. It is estimated that the heads, fins and tails of the grayfish average about 15 per cent. of the total weight, and about 20 per cent. of this material after drying is crude gelatin, or about 2 per cent. pure gelatin in the wet waste. Their abundant fat and protein content suggests that the large number of grayfish eggs available should have a considerable commercial value. They are already used in the tanning of hides, and experiments conducted by the bureau in the extracting of acid albumen and egg oil developed a method whereby 29 to 30 per cent. egg albumen and 15 per cent. egg oil are obtainable

Beans which contain hydro-cyanic acid will be prohibited importation, according to a ruling by the Treasury Department. This ruling is of special interest in view of the recent report that German agents have been reputed to be interjecting this drug in beans intended for consumption in the United States. The notice issued to collectors of customs follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture advises the Department that shipments of beans from India and the East Indian colonies have been found to contain hydro-cyanic acid, which, if found in any appreciable amount, will exclude the product from the United States. All importations of beans and peas, excluding soya bean, will therefore be held for examination by the Food and Drug Laboratories."

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Zinc Oxide
(U. S. P.)

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NEW USE FOR SAWDUST

Dr. C. E. Coates, dean of the Audubon Sugar School of Louisiana State University, has recently discovered a method by which yellow pine sawdust, or in fact any sawdust, can be charred in an electric oven at a uniform temperature and be made into a vegetable carbon decolorizing agent for use in the refining of sugar. This material is said to be far superior to rice char and has proven to be a practical substitute for bone-black at a greatly reduced price.

It has been predicted that this discovery for using sawdust to make decolorizing carbon in the sugar industry, will give a value to thousands of tons of lumber mill waste which is thrown away every year, besides enhancing the value of all timber. An authority predicts a great future for this sawdust-carbon product and likens it, in its relation to timber, to the once much despised cottonseed. It is expected that in a short time a plant will be erected for the manufacture of this material.

TEST OF VANILLA FLAVORING EXTRACTS

An investigation by A. McGill, chief analyst of the Canadian Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, of 125 samples of vanilla flavoring extracts purchased during April, May, June and July of 1916, in the Canadian market, showed that 53 samples were found genuine, 54 sold as artificial, etc., 12 adjudged as adulterated, and 3 as doubtful. Mr. McGill's report contained the following comment:

"The depth of color of an honestly made extract of vanilla is a fairly good index to its strength; in other words, to the amount of actual bean material used in its preparation."

In pointing out that alcohol is necessary in extract of vanilla in order to get the characteristic resins in solution, the report states, "For this reason an extract cannot meet the requirements of a true vanilla bean extract unless it contains from 30 to 40 per cent of alcohol."

Exports of rape and mustard seed from India from January 1 to September 1, amounted to 56,676 tons against 75,309 in the same time last year.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Plumbago having a value of $1,132,609 was imported at this port during September.

Imports of argols at the port of New York during September were valued at $336,316.

A $250,000 sulphuric-acid manufacturing plant will be built at New Orleans by Swift & Co. of Chicago.

The Cosmopolitan Drug Co., 209 Pearl street, Manhattan, has increased its capital stock from $75,000 to $105,000.

The Norcross Chemical Co., of Pueblo, Colorado, has been organized to manufacture sulphuric acid. The authorized capital is $1,000,000.

Copra and cocoanut oil have been placed on the list of prohibited exports from Japan. Licenses, however, may be granted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Several hundred chemists drafted into the National Army have been assigned to special work under Government departments, and others are being withdrawn from cantonments daily.

Webster & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals and kindred products. The capital is $50,000. Incorporators: M. Mills, John Kearns and C. A. Murphy, Philadelphia.

The Nitro-Phospho Corporation of New York, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals, etc. The capital is $125,000. Incorporators: George R. Swain, John. I. Sipp, and C. Jacobs, Newark.

The exports of indigo from London to the United States for nine months ended September, 1917, were valued at $1,124,838, compared with exports valued at $2,540,440 for the corresponding period in 1916.

The Pyrinol Flashlight Corporation of Manhattan, has been incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators, F. Demaric, S. Goodman, N. P. Lefkaditis, 140 Liberty street.

The Farben-Fabriken of Elberfeld Co., pharmaceutical and dyes, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with an active capital of $100,000. Incorporators, G. A. Reiss, W. F. and T. M. McDermott, 15 Dey street.

Argentina exported 75,799 tons of quebracho logs in the first eight months of 1917, compared with 74,779 tons in 1916. The exports of quebracho extract were 56,965 tons for the same period in 1917, against 92,096 tons in 1916.

The exports of castor seed from British India in June, 1917, amounted to 119,664 cwts., and for April, May and June, 341,090 cwts. In June, 1916, the exports were 137,900 cwts., and for April, May and June, 693,271 cwts., showing a large reduction in 1917.

The Penman Littlehales Chemical Co., Spring and Free streets, Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturer of chemicals, is planning for the construction of a new two-story steel and concrete addition to its plant, to cost about $25,000. The structure will be about 70 x 110 feet.

Cobalt oxide, large quantities of which are used for coloring glass bangles in India, was, prior to the war, bought by Germany from Canada and re-exported to India at a comfortable profit, the Indian consumer believing that his cobalt was mined in Germany. He now gets his supplies from Canada via the United Kingdom.

The Semet-Solvay Co. and the By-Products Coke Corporation have both declared stock dividends of two shares for every 100 shares held by the stockholders. H. H. S. Handy, president of both companies, in letters to the shareholders, said that the earnings of the companies warranted a liberal disbursement in dividends, but the funds would be used to meet war taxes.

Only one bid was received by the Department of Water Supply of New York City for the supplying of the department with a total of 108,000 pounds of liquid chlorine gas and the contract was awarded to the bidder at 12.70c per pound, that being the price bid for each of the two specifications, which call for the delivery within ninety days of the 17,000 pounds and 91,000 pounds. The contract calls for delivery in 100 to 300-lb. containers and the material must be 99½ per cent. pure.

SCARCITY OF NARCOTICS

Since the outbreak of the war in 1914, the prices quoted on gum opium have risen approximately 500 per cent., while the market value of morphine and codeine, derivatives of opium, has risen from 200 to 300 per cent. Cocaine has gone up to about four times its value three years ago. The following table shows the prices that obtained for opium, morphine, codeine and cocaine, directly before the outbreak of the war, at the beginning of the current year and at the present time:

	Nov. 1, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1917.	Aug. 1, 1914.
Opium, pound	$30.00	$13 50	$7.45
Morphine, ounce	13.80	7.00	4.70
Codeine, ounce	10 05	8.25	5.50
Cocaine, ounce	8.00	4.50	2.60

The demand for narcotics at the base hospitals behind the firing line in France, Italy and Russia, has diverted supplies which would otherwise be shipped to America. The scarcity of coca leaves from South America is due to lack of labor and ships.

The great industrial growth about the metropolitan area of New York has brought many new concerns to this section; particularly where acreage is required there has been a great influx to the property bordering the Passaic & Hackensack Rivers where the advantage of both railroad sidings and water facilities are ideal, a great many large chemical concerns locating there recently.

A new section of property aggregating several hundred acres has just been opened up at Fairview, adjoining the large soap works of B. T. Babbitt & Company, with a frontage of about 10,000 feet on the Hackensack River, bordered by the West Shore & Erie & Susquehanna Railroads. Messrs. Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have been appointed the selling agents for this property.

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